



# UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES

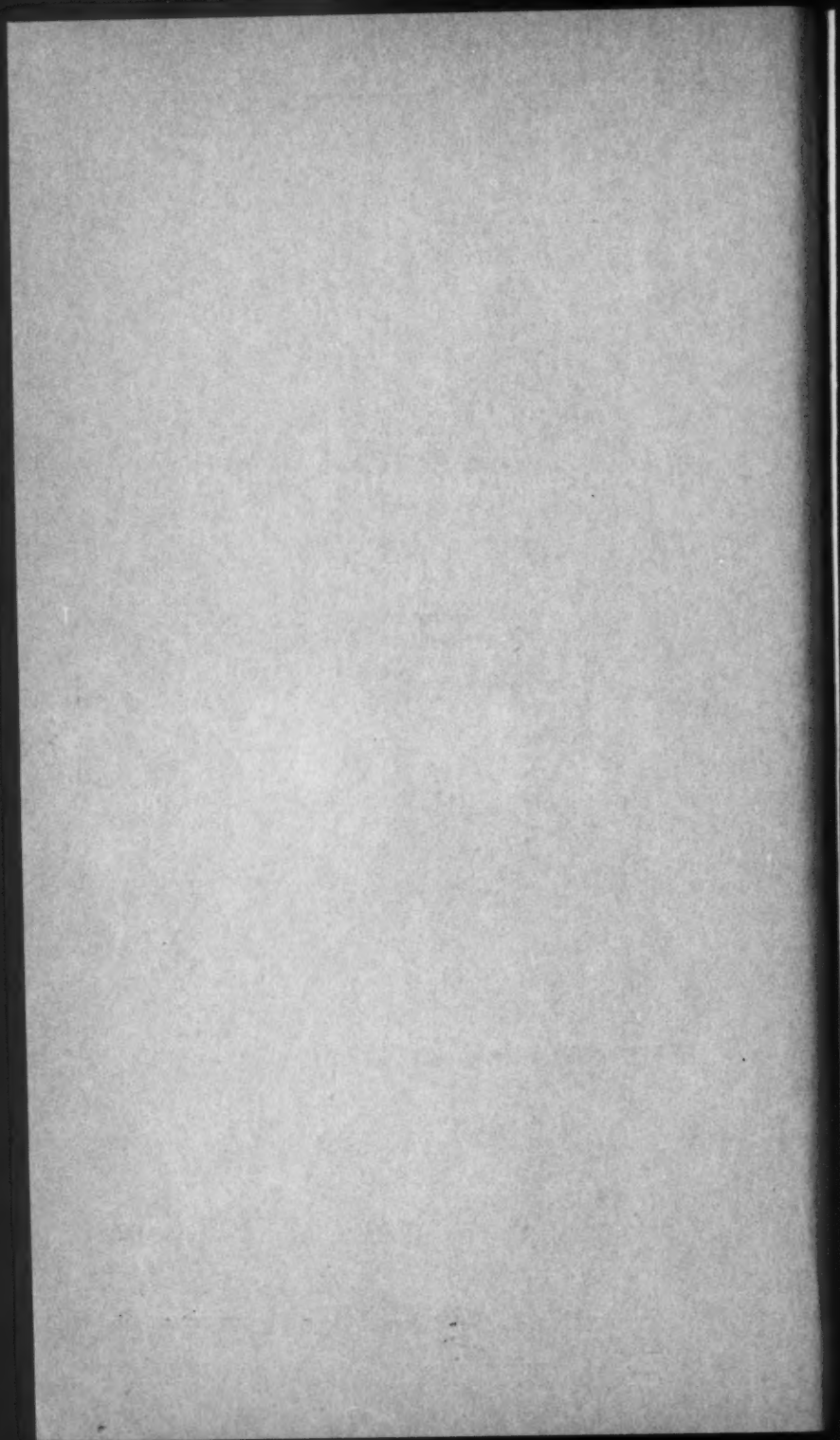
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Volume XXVII—Number 2  
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*Issued by the  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
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ADVISORY

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# UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XXVII

JANUARY 1957

Number 2

## Summary

### *Crime Trends*

**Estimated Major Crimes.** Major crimes reached a new high in 1956. Increases in seven of eight categories brought a record 2,563,150 major crimes for the year. This is 13.3 percent above 1955 and the first total above the 2.5 million mark.

Crime has increased almost four times as fast as population since 1950.

In an increase of 4.1 percent in crimes against the person, 12,620 people were slain, 20,300 women were raped, and 96,430 persons were wounded or maimed by deadly weapons or acid.

Crimes against property increased 13.8 percent with a loss of 440 million dollars in robberies, burglaries, auto thefts, and other larcenies. Robberies reflected the only decrease of all crime classes, 1.3 percent.

**Urban Crimes.** City crimes increased 12.7 percent, led by an 18.0 percent rise in auto thefts. This record increase in city crimes was held down only slightly by a 1.9 percent decline in robbery, the only crime to decrease.

**Rural Crimes.** Crimes outside cities rose 15.5 percent with only murder and negligent manslaughters decreasing, 5.4 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively.

### *Monthly Variations*

Crimes against the persons and crimes against property are generally warm-month crimes and cold-month crimes, respectively.

### *Property Recovered*

Police in 419 cities recovered 56.9 percent of the property stolen. Over 93 percent of the stolen cars were recovered. Recovered cars represent 92.6 percent of the total value of stolen cars.

***Persons Arrested***

Arrests of young people under 18 increased 17.3 percent in cities in 1956. The increase is not due to more young people since the number in this group is up only about 3 percent. Arrests in this age group rose 20.9 percent in cities under 25,000 inhabitants, while cities with more population reported a 16.5 percent increase. Arrests in other age groups were up only 2.6 percent.

Almost 46 percent of the arrests for major crimes were of youngsters under 18 who, for example, accounted for 66.4 percent of the auto theft arrests.

## Crime Trends

### Major Crime Totals, 1956

**Trend.** An unequaled rise brought the 1956 major crime total higher than that of any other year. Increases in all but one category brought the crime total above the 2.5 million mark for the first time.

The major crime total of 2,563,150 was 300,700, or 13.3 percent, above the 1955 figure.

Local law enforcement agencies report offenses in eight crime categories considered of major importance in the police problem. A comparison of the 1955 and 1956 estimated totals for the United States is shown in table 24.

**Table 24.—Crime Trends, Urban and Rural**

[Estimated number of major crimes in the United States, 1955-56]

Offense	Number of offenses		Change	
	1955	1956	Number	Percent
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>2,262,450</b>	<b>2,563,150</b>	<b>+300,700</b>	<b>+13.3</b>
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	6,850	6,970	+120	+1.8
Manslaughter by negligence.....	5,610	5,650	+40	+.7
Rape.....	19,100	20,300	+1,200	+6.3
Robbery.....	57,490	56,770	-720	-1.3
Aggravated assault.....	92,740	96,430	+3,690	+4.0
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	492,530	525,720	+33,190	+6.7
Larceny—steft.....	1,360,960	1,587,500	+226,610	+16.7
Auto theft.....	227,150	263,720	+36,570	+16.1

Percentage increases in crimes arranged from high to low are: larceny, 16.7; auto theft, 16.1; burglary, 6.7; rape, 6.3; aggravated assault, 4.0; murder, 1.8; and negligent manslaughter, 0.7. Robbery, the only major crime which did not increase in 1956, decreased 1.3 percent.

**Population and Crime.** Crime has increased almost four times as fast as population since 1950. For that period the increase in crime is 43 percent while that of population is 11 percent.

To determine whether increased crimes are due to increased population it is necessary to think in terms of crime rates (the number of crimes per 100,000 population). In 1956, the U. S. crime rate was 1,533.1. This is 29.1 percent above the 1950 rate of 1,187.8. If the population increase were the only cause of increases in crime, the crime rate would remain the same. (Population count of 1950 and population estimate as of July 1, 1956, were used.)

**Crimes Against the Person.** All crimes against the person increased in 1956. There were 6,970 murders or 120 more than in the previous year.

Negligent manslaughters numbered 5,650 or 40 more than in 1955. Most of these crimes represent traffic deaths due to the gross negligence of someone other than the victims.

Rapes increased 1,200 to total 20,300 for the year while the 96,430 aggravated assaults (with deadly weapons) represented an increase of 3,690.

**Crimes Against Property.** Crimes with property as their object increased 13.8 percent in 1956. Property loss due to these robberies, burglaries, auto thefts, and larcenies totaled about 440 million dollars if the experience of 429 cities (table 38) is applicable to the entire country.

Robberies decreased by 720 or 1.3 percent. About 12 million dollars was obtained in the 56,770 robberies in 1956.

Burglaries increased to 525,720, or 6.7 percent over 1955, and accounted for about 90 million dollars of the property loss.

Autos valued at about 230 million dollars were stolen. The 263,720 auto thefts in 1956 were 36,570 or 16.1 percent in excess of the 1955 figure.

Larcenies (except autos) increased 16.7 percent, and about 108 million dollars in property was stolen in the 1,587,590 incidents of this type.

**Estimated Crime Totals.** Estimates are necessary for less than 19 percent of the population. Crime counts are available for over 90 percent of the urban population and about 68 percent of the rural population.

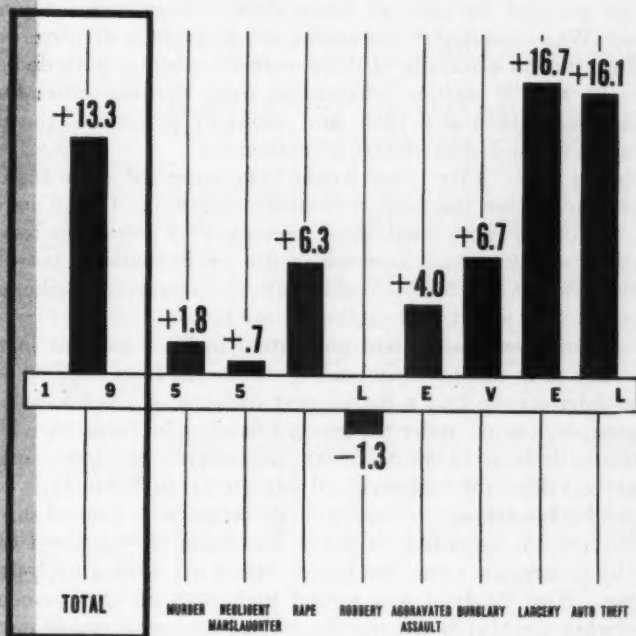
Estimates are used as a means of presenting major crime trends for the entire United States and are considered conservative. It will be noted from the definitions of part I crimes on page 116 that certain important crimes are excluded. The part I crimes are those deemed of major importance in presenting the police problem according to the program initiated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

# CRIME TREND--U. S.

BASED ON THE ESTIMATED  
NUMBER OF MAJOR CRIMES



1955 - 1956 PERCENT CHANGE



FBI CHART

Figure 8.

### **Urban Crime Trends**

Major crimes in cities rose an abrupt 12.7 percent in 1956. This brought the major crime total in cities higher than in any previous year. No other year in twenty-six years of nationwide crime trends equalled the 1956 increase. Only one other similar increase has occurred and that was a rise of 12.4 percent in 1945.

Auto thefts and other larcenies increased 18 percent and 16.6 percent, respectively, and it was due to these two classifications that the over-all upward urban trend was so substantial. Robbery, down 1.9 percent, was the only classification to show a decrease. Other classifications had increases from 1.9 percent in aggravated assaults to 9.1 percent in rapes.

When grouped by size, all cities show increases in total major crimes. When grouped by locations, all geographic divisions reflect increases, but on a state level there were three states with decreases. Tables 25 and 26 include information from identical cities for the calendar years 1955 and 1956, and about 87 percent of the urban population of the United States is represented.

**Cities by Size.** City crime would have increased more than 12.7 percent except for the largest population group. Crime in those cities, 250,000 or more inhabitants, increased 8.2 percent or less than one-half the 17.2 percent increase in the smaller cities, those under 250,000. About 33.5 million inhabitants are represented in the former city group with about 44.2 million in the latter.

Five cities over one million population had a 7 percent increase, while their next smaller neighbors, 5 cities with from 750,000 to one million inhabitants, had a 6.4 percent increase or the lowest of the four groupings listed under the group I heading in Table 25.

Cities with from 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants had a 19.5 percent increase in crime, the highest of all city groups in Table 25.

**Cities by Location.** Increases in city crimes were general throughout the country, according to Table 26. In an arrangement of city crime by geographic areas, the Pacific States led with a 19.1 percent increase. New England was second high with an 18.5 percent increase, while the Middle Atlantic States had the lowest rate of increase, 7 percent. The Pacific States was the only division to show increases in all crime classifications. All divisions had increases in auto thefts and other larcenies.

Although Alabama, Utah, and Wyoming were the only three states showing decreases in total crime, there were only three states which had increases in each offense category: California; Idaho; and New Jersey. Wisconsin had no decreases but negligent manslaughters reflected no change from 1955.



Table 25.—Urban Crime Trends, 1955-56, by Population Groups

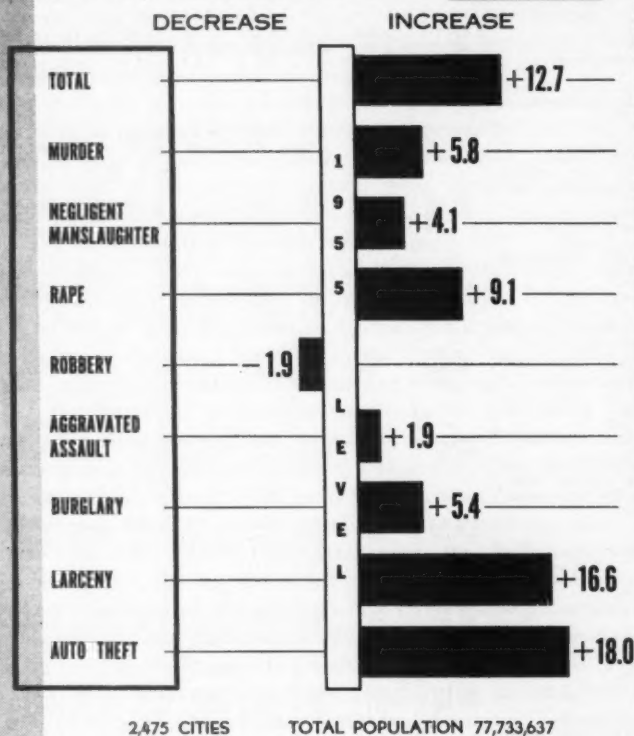
[Offenses known to the police in 2,475 cities, total population 77,733,637, based on 1950 decennial census]

Population group	TOTAL	Criminal homicide		Rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or enter- ing	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
		Murder and non- negli- gent man- slaugh- ter	Man- slaugh- ter by negli- gence						
<b>TOTAL:</b>									
1955.....	1,436,673	3,628	2,574	10,418	47,686	66,333	332,023	623,653	150,376
1956.....	1,619,707	3,835	2,680	11,367	46,770	67,466	349,983	660,086	177,434
Percent change.....	+12.7	+5.8	+4.1	+9.1	-1.9	+1.9	+5.4	+16.6	+18.0
<b>Group I Total: 39 cities over 250,000; population, 33,561,066:</b>									
1955.....	711,310	2,068	1,385	6,978	35,245	42,322	174,212	362,896	86,184
1956.....	769,297	2,173	1,406	7,590	34,021	43,037	177,093	402,783	101,194
Percent change.....	+8.2	+4.1	+1.5	+8.8	-3.5	+1.7	+1.7	+11.0	+17.4
<b>5 cities over 1,000,000; population, 17,404,450:</b>									
1955.....	339,387	960	557	4,260	21,737	24,085	87,802	164,896	35,090
1956.....	363,153	946	535	4,699	20,240	25,625	89,708	182,333	39,067
Percent change.....	+7.0	-1.5	-4.0	+10.3	-6.9	+6.4	+2.2	+10.6	+11.3
<b>5 cities, 750,000 to 1,000,000; population, 4,298,947:</b>									
1955.....	113,430	331	207	906	5,297	8,718	22,305	57,977	17,689
1956.....	120,686	363	193	1,009	5,209	8,215	21,628	62,774	21,275
Percent change.....	+6.4	+9.7	-6.8	+11.4	-1.7	-5.8	-3.0	+8.3	+20.3
<b>6 cities, 500,000 to 750,000; population, 3,516,209:</b>									
1955.....	57,674	200	186	462	1,819	1,615	14,675	29,972	8,745
1956.....	64,938	220	180	462	1,979	1,617	15,686	34,355	10,437
Percent change.....	+12.6	+10.0	-3.2	-----	+8.8	+1	+6.9	+14.6	+19.3
<b>23 cities, 250,000 to 500,000; population, 8,341,560:</b>									
1955.....	200,819	597	435	1,350	6,392	7,904	49,430	110,051	24,660
1956.....	230,542	644	498	1,420	6,593	7,580	50,071	123,321	30,415
Percent change.....	+14.8	+7.9	+14.5	+5.2	+3.1	-4.1	+1.3	+12.1	+23.3
<b>Group II: 62 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 9,048,498:</b>									
1955.....	199,891	512	384	975	4,705	7,928	44,898	109,442	20,047
1956.....	217,333	535	470	1,079	4,682	7,481	49,388	130,457	23,240
Percent change.....	+15.1	+4.5	+22.4	+10.7	-5	-5.6	+10.0	+19.2	+15.9
<b>Group III: 126 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 8,921,809:</b>									
1955.....	159,083	341	274	691	2,723	6,274	33,649	100,336	14,794
1956.....	185,853	358	289	847	2,824	6,556	36,708	119,944	18,027
Percent change.....	+16.6	+5.0	+5.5	+22.6	+3.7	+4.5	+9.1	+19.5	+21.9
<b>Group IV: 233 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 8,907,537:</b>									
1955.....	151,196	290	303	640	2,196	4,187	30,924	100,274	12,372
1956.....	177,823	311	257	691	2,315	4,444	33,819	120,943	15,043
Percent change.....	+17.6	+7.2	-15.2	+8.0	+5.4	+6.1	+9.4	+20.6	+21.6
<b>Group V: 647 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 9,982,758:</b>									
1955.....	145,406	235	136	661	1,785	3,573	20,071	97,956	10,989
1956.....	173,831	266	137	685	1,897	3,932	33,404	120,787	12,723
Percent change.....	+19.5	+13.2	+7	+3.6	+6.3	+10.0	+11.1	+23.3	+15.8
<b>Group VI: 1,348 cities under 10,000; population, 7,311,969:</b>									
1955.....	80,797	160	92	471	1,012	2,049	18,274	52,749	5,990
1956.....	95,871	192	121	475	1,031	2,116	19,551	65,178	7,207
Percent change.....	+18.7	+20.0	+31.5	+8	+1.9	+3.3	+7.0	+23.6	+20.3

# URBAN CRIME TRENDS

## OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

1955 - 1956 PERCENT CHANGE



FBI CHART

Figure 9.

Table 26.—Urban Crime Trends, 1955-56, by Geographic Divisions and States

[Offenses known to the police in 2,475 cities, total population 77,733,637, based on 1950 decennial census]

Divisions and States	TOTAL	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
		Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
<b>TOTAL:</b>									
1955.....	1,436,679	3,626	2,574	10,418	47,686	86,333	332,028	522,653	150,376
1956.....	1,619,707	3,835	2,680	11,367	48,770	87,596	349,963	560,092	177,434
Percent change.....	+12.7	+5.8	+4.1	+9.1	-1.9	+1.9	+5.4	+18.6	+18.0
<b>New England, 179 cities; population, 5,628,394:</b>									
1955.....	59,739	51	157	390	747	883	15,409	36,068	6,100
1956.....	70,801	74	155	348	783	1,018	17,615	45,585	7,309
Percent change.....	+18.5	+37.0	-1.3	+8.8	-3.8	+14.6	+14.4	+29.8	+19.8
<b>Connecticut, 25 cities; population, 1,255,722:</b>									
1955.....	11,836	16	64	83	229	418	3,701	7,636	1,679
1956.....	16,372	29	50	74	214	477	4,831	9,144	1,853
<b>Maine, 20 cities; population, 334,767:</b>									
1955.....	3,415	6	4	15	31	28	816	2,185	330
1956.....	3,988	4	6	22	45	31	792	2,658	430
<b>Massachusetts, 93 cities; population, 3,013,723:</b>									
1955.....	30,299	21	73	164	364	266	7,861	18,304	3,156
1956.....	36,293	26	76	172	356	314	8,982	22,486	3,883
<b>New Hampshire, 16 cities; population, 270,858:</b>									
1955.....	2,043	2	3	6	18	19	398	1,458	141
1956.....	2,257	1	8	12	14	15	512	1,515	180
<b>Rhode Island, 16 cities; population, 654,662:</b>									
1955.....	9,411	9	13	47	102	151	2,464	5,894	731
1956.....	11,070	14	15	67	94	175	2,667	7,134	904
<b>Vermont, 9 cities; population, 285,662:</b>									
1955.....	736			5	3	1	163	501	63
1956.....	819			1			131	628	59
<b>Middle Atlantic, 549 cities; population, 21,017,304:</b>									
1955.....	288,127	629	495	2,949	11,777	14,752	78,654	148,439	30,438
1956.....	306,384	636	524	3,376	10,588	16,005	76,113	165,773	35,395
Percent change.....	+7.0	+1.1	+5.9	+14.5	-10.9	+8.5	-3.8	+11.7	+16.3
<b>New Jersey, 152 cities; population, 3,460,619:</b>									
1955.....	44,854	73	138	307	1,133	1,682	12,821	23,320	5,180
1956.....	51,819	82	192	363	1,399	1,903	13,553	27,518	6,809
<b>New York, 181 cities; population, 11,721,987:</b>									
1955.....	175,953	368	140	1,821	7,658	9,400	47,134	92,446	16,977
1956.....	183,524	374	122	2,106	5,797	10,302	44,344	101,183	19,326
<b>Pennsylvania, 216 cities; population, 5,834,098:</b>									
1955.....	67,520	188	217	821	2,986	3,661	18,696	32,673	8,275
1956.....	75,041	180	210	907	3,366	3,800	18,216	37,102	9,260
<b>East North Central, 381 cities; population, 18,528,374:</b>									
1955.....	309,475	809	548	2,331	14,480	15,109	63,181	184,195	30,822
1956.....	348,907	889	531	2,510	14,332	15,649	67,164	214,843	35,152
Percent change.....	+12.7	+9.9	-3.1	-9	-7	+4.1	+6.3	+19.6	+14.0
<b>Illinois, 150 cities; population, 5,908,402:</b>									
1955.....	77,752	338	174	685	7,430	4,635	20,100	37,034	7,347
1956.....	82,047	342	178	736	6,724	4,536	19,466	42,593	7,472
<b>Indiana, 66 cities; population, 1,837,301:</b>									
1955.....	34,239	76	43	149	700	714	8,048	20,238	4,271
1956.....	42,031	94	46	148	906	775	9,085	25,397	5,580

**Table 26.—Urban Crime Trends, 1955-56, by Geographic Divisions and States—Continued**

[Offenses known to the police in 2,475 cities, total population 77,733,637, based on 1950 decennial census]

Divisions and States	TOTAL	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
		Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
Michigan, 110 cities; population, 3,911,678:									
1955.....	95,540	183	106	943	3,595	5,335	16,825	58,211	10,648
1956.....	107,721	154	94	820	4,134	5,474	18,656	67,602	10,787
Ohio, 174 cities; population, 5,087,223:									
1955.....	79,304	191	191	452	2,609	2,121	15,209	51,654	6,777
1956.....	89,989	275	179	437	2,449	2,469	10,637	58,487	9,056
Wisconsin, 81 cities; population, 1,783,770:									
1955.....	23,434	21	34	102	146	304	2,990	17,058	1,779
1956.....	27,119	24	34	109	160	395	3,320	20,764	2,244
West North Central, 291 cities; population, 6,209,908:									
1955.....	109,143	218	165	614	3,140	3,489	22,803	67,374	11,400
1956.....	128,280	241	174	648	3,276	3,071	24,087	83,280	13,664
Percent change.....	+17.5	+10.6	+5.5	+5.5	+4.3	-10.4	+5.6	+23.5	+18.0
Iowa, 60 cities; population, 1,060,542:									
1955.....	13,679	12	15	43	133	106	2,461	10,009	900
1956.....	16,182	10	14	47	112	103	2,677	12,124	1,145
Kansas, 52 cities; population, 843,110:									
1955.....	15,965	24	19	102	304	509	3,450	10,423	1,125
1956.....	10,442	38	24	104	356	479	3,737	13,445	1,257
Minnesota, 67 cities; population, 1,501,735:									
1955.....	22,935	17	66	97	526	151	5,312	14,466	2,300
1956.....	29,405	17	63	109	601	115	6,219	19,301	2,980
Missouri, 58 cities; population, 2,016,850:									
1955.....	43,942	147	52	344	2,028	2,486	9,468	23,319	5,998
1956.....	48,931	161	47	357	2,037	2,205	9,423	27,796	6,905
Nebraska, 27 cities; population, 535,897:									
1955.....	8,041	11	10	20	124	163	1,409	5,506	798
1956.....	9,161	12	25	18	144	160	1,397	6,416	989
North Dakota, 11 cities; population, 156,785:									
1955.....	2,536	3	1	3	14	6	360	1,975	165
1956.....	2,714	2	-----	9	7	6	350	2,150	190
South Dakota, 16 cities; population, 184,949:									
1955.....	2,145	4	2	5	11	8	325	1,676	114
1956.....	2,495	1	1	4	16	3	384	1,988	98
South Atlantic, <sup>1</sup> 236 cities; population, 7,427,809:									
1955.....	169,175	699	303	1,063	4,453	15,843	28,665	89,433	18,716
1956.....	184,946	727	330	1,124	4,219	14,697	40,168	102,084	21,627
Percent change.....	+9.3	+4.0	+8.9	+5.7	-5.3	-7.4	+3.9	+14.1	+15.6
Delaware, 3 cities; population, 121,758:									
1955.....	2,533	5	7	3	62	36	694	1,776	250
1956.....	3,258	13	4	7	71	25	718	2,032	382
Florida, 48 cities; population, 1,140,179:									
1955.....	35,423	141	59	81	913	1,256	10,133	19,930	2,910
1956.....	41,186	139	57	82	795	1,091	10,932	24,573	3,519
Georgia, 29 cities; population, 1,008,071:									
1955.....	20,594	152	47	134	361	2,073	4,963	10,594	2,240
1956.....	22,964	166	38	130	437	1,814	5,200	12,714	2,465

<sup>1</sup> Includes the District of Columbia.

**Table 26.—Urban Crime Trends, 1955–56, by Geographic Divisions and States—Continued**

[Offenses known to the police in 2,475 cities, total population 77,733,637, based on 1950 decennial census]

Divisions and States	TOTAL	Criminal homicide		Rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or enter- ing	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
		Murder and non- negli- gent man- slaugh- ter	Man- slaugh- ter by negli- gence						
Maryland, 19 cities; popu- lation, 1,148,853:									
1955.....	24,040	87	48	206	935	2,227	5,287	12,517	5,333
1956.....	23,139	72	65	227	810	2,271	5,018	13,203	6,473
North Carolina, 54 cities; population, 978,621:									
1955.....	17,508	94	50	93	244	3,038	3,404	9,100	1,485
1956.....	19,831	100	47	113	232	3,295	3,559	10,793	1,692
South Carolina, 23 cities; population, 426,534:									
1955.....	8,845	46	7	64	148	457	2,168	5,181	774
1956.....	9,739	38	9	72	146	486	2,345	5,728	915
Virginia, 39 cities; popula- tion, 1,283,635:									
1955.....	34,585	110	46	254	854	3,116	7,113	19,549	3,543
1956.....	38,294	118	76	261	883	2,812	7,989	22,125	4,020
West Virginia, 20 cities; population, 457,977:									
1955.....	4,471	11	9	15	122	199	1,254	2,402	459
1956.....	4,900	16	11	22	136	252	1,191	2,826	506
East South Central, 95 cities; population, 2,946,380:									
1955.....	53,039	354	145	311	1,592	3,799	14,891	24,827	7,180
1956.....	56,687	363	141	285	1,432	3,424	14,253	28,268	8,156
Percent change.....	+7.1	+1.1	+4.1	-8.4	-10.1	-12.8	-4.3	+16.3	+14.6
Alabama, 26 cities; popula- tion, 887,906:									
1955.....	15,543	151	56	123	379	1,421	4,600	7,346	1,467
1956.....	14,800	122	50	82	274	1,094	3,930	7,566	1,682
Kentucky, 26 cities; popu- lation, 758,117:									
1955.....	19,379	68	36	127	748	1,126	4,706	9,110	3,458
1956.....	21,519	65	45	118	709	1,022	4,653	10,596	4,311
Mississippi, 19 cities; popu- lation, 367,583:									
1955.....	4,233	36	10	20	72	282	1,237	2,231	350
1956.....	4,398	29	10	19	53	254	1,083	2,653	295
Tennessee, 24 cities; popu- lation, 932,774:									
1955.....	13,879	99	43	41	393	970	4,348	6,140	1,845
1956.....	16,112	142	46	66	396	954	4,587	8,053	1,868
West South Central, 164 cities; population, 5,295, 136:									
1955.....	122,816	473	212	564	2,063	5,493	29,563	72,682	11,761
1956.....	136,332	489	217	555	2,080	5,831	32,618	82,194	12,948
Percent change.....	+11.0	+3.3	+2.4	-1.6	+8	-4.8	+10.3	+13.1	+10.1
Arkansas, 22 cities; popula- tion, 357,399:									
1955.....	4,857	28	16	32	147	343	1,251	2,686	354
1956.....	6,234	31	15	24	169	452	1,503	3,553	487
Louisiana, 18 cities; popula- tion, 482,037:									
1955.....	7,045	43	5	25	93	348	1,590	4,209	723
1956.....	7,929	41	18	28	93	451	1,554	5,004	737
Oklahoma, 30 cities; popu- lation, 514,805:									
1955.....	17,922	47	24	93	287	455	4,244	11,129	1,643
1956.....	18,730	34	19	86	215	344	3,963	12,292	1,767
Texas, 94 cities; popula- tion, 3,640,935:									
1955.....	92,992	360	167	414	1,536	4,347	22,469	54,658	9,041
1956.....	103,432	383	165	417	1,603	3,984	25,596	61,345	9,957

**Table 26.—Urban Crime Trends, 1955-56, by Geographic Divisions and States—Continued**

[Offenses known to the police in 2,475 cities, total population 77,733,637, based on 1950 decennial census]

Divisions and States	TOTAL	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
		Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
<b>Mountain, 128 cities; population, 1,945,317:</b>									
1955.....	57,530	79	39	259	1,288	1,009	11,417	37,672	5,737
1956.....	66,575	74	73	272	1,274	965	11,822	45,030	7,065
Percent change.....	+15.7	-6.3	+87.2	-5.9	-1.1	-4.4	+3.5	+19.5	+23.1
<b>Arizona, 15 cities; population, 245,482:</b>									
1955.....	13,367	17	12	57	222	368	2,347	8,050	1,294
1956.....	13,978	18	32	46	244	315	2,440	9,400	1,483
<b>Colorado, 28 cities; population, 732,909:</b>									
1955.....	30,960	30	17	139	709	317	4,809	12,699	2,270
1956.....	34,085	26	18	132	719	378	4,960	14,984	2,878
<b>Idaho, 21 cities; population, 198,027:</b>									
1955.....	4,741	5	1	9	14	23	646	3,746	297
1956.....	5,701	8	4	13	44	36	682	4,595	319
<b>Montana, 18 cities; population, 211,248:</b>									
1955.....	5,072	4	3	24	88	112	791	3,603	447
1956.....	6,285	5	4	21	75	96	736	4,811	537
<b>Nevada, 4 cities; population, 48,940:</b>									
1955.....	1,891	8	1	4	66	23	466	1,167	156
1956.....	2,408	3	1	8	51	28	542	1,577	198
<b>New Mexico, 10 cities; population, 198,950:</b>									
1955.....	6,480	6	1	21	107	109	1,468	3,972	796
1956.....	8,348	3	7	18	75	74	1,586	5,383	1,202
<b>Utah, 17 cities; population, 177,103:</b>									
1955.....	3,319	4	4	15	44	31	513	2,429	279
1956.....	3,233	5	6	21	34	18	440	2,429	270
<b>Wyoming, 15 cities; population, 132,638:</b>									
1955.....	2,670	5	-----	20	38	26	377	2,006	198
1956.....	2,537	6	1	13	32	20	436	1,851	178
<b>Pacific, 282 cities; population, 8,645,055:</b>									
1955.....	267,635	306	510	1,975	8,186	8,016	57,451	162,963	28,288
1956.....	318,685	347	525	2,449	8,883	9,642	66,123	184,615	36,831
Percent change.....	+19.1	+13.4	+2.9	+24.0	+8.6	+20.3	+16.1	+19.4	+28.1
<b>California, 182 cities; population, 6,837,575:</b>									
1955.....	224,552	252	458	1,760	7,262	7,533	48,846	133,870	24,571
1956.....	266,077	301	470	2,188	7,915	9,063	56,582	158,347	31,211
<b>Oregon, 34 cities; population, 669,850:</b>									
1955.....	14,450	21	24	56	273	199	2,758	10,235	884
1956.....	18,152	16	24	78	366	262	2,969	13,118	1,319
<b>Washington, 36 cities; population, 1,137,630:</b>									
1955.....	22,633	33	28	159	591	284	5,847	18,858	2,833
1956.....	34,426	30	31	183	542	317	6,572	23,050	3,701

# URBAN CRIME TRENDS

1940-56 TREND VERSUS 1937-39 AVERAGE

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE  
353 Cities—Total Population 42,719,693

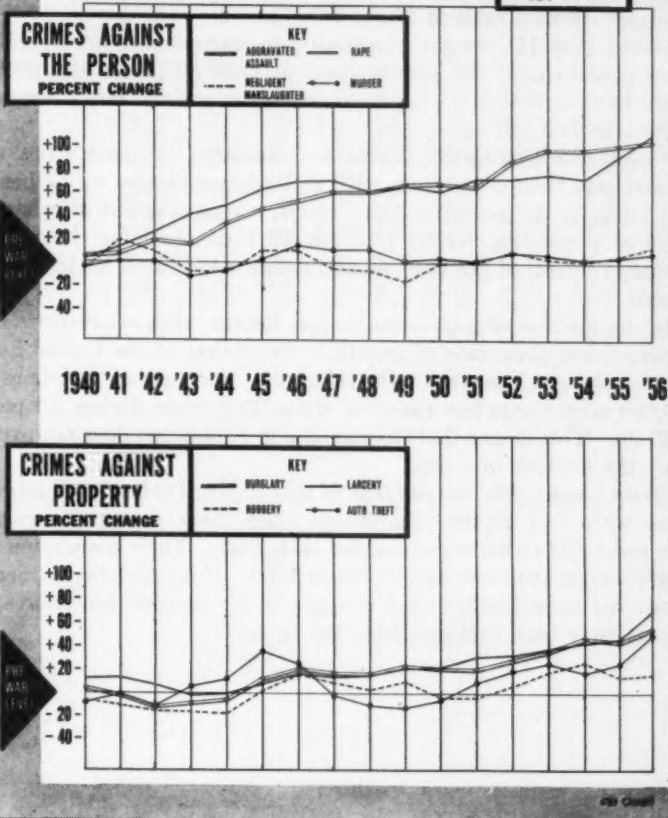
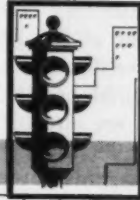


Figure 10.



### *Long-term Urban Trends*

**Crime Count.** Long-term city trend figures indicate that for every 100 city crimes just before World War II we now have 162 and that at the 1956 rate of increase the pre-World War II crimes will have doubled in 1958.

Criminal homicides and assaults, grouped as crimes against the person, are already near the doubling point. For every 100 of these in 1937-39 there were 192 in 1956. A similar comparison for the crimes against property of robbery, burglary, auto theft and other larcenies shows a ratio of 100 to 161.

World War II brought practically no increase in crime (1942-45 up 3 percent over the prewar level of 1937-39) while the postwar years have averaged 29.7 percent over the prewar level, according to data in Table 27.

**Population Changes.** Population increased in these cities at a greater rate than crime from 1940 to 1950 (population up 17 percent and crime up 11 percent). As a result, a measurement of crimes by units of population (crime rate) shows a decrease for that period. A sharp reversal of the 1940-50 experience is indicated for the present decade.

In the absence of population counts for the cities studied, we have assumed that their rate of growth is about that of the United States as a whole or 11 percent. On this basis, the number of crimes per 100,000 inhabitants has increased about 23 percent during the period 1950-56. This means that the increase in population does not explain away the increase in crime.

**Cities Used.** For the purpose of this study, Table 27 is limited to cities with over 25,000 inhabitants which have reported regularly. The same 353 cities were used for each year. Their population was 36,488,430 in 1940 and 42,719,693 in 1950. If a police department is known to have made major changes in its records procedures, its reports have been excluded from the table.

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**Table 27.—Urban Crime Trends, 1937-56**

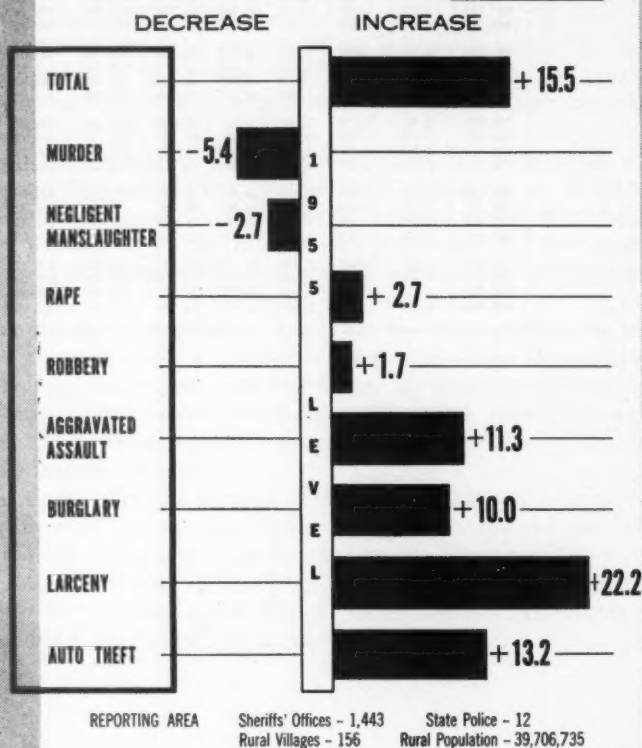
[Offenses known to the police in 353 cities with over 25,000 inhabitants, total population 42,710,603 based on 1950 decennial census]

Year	TOTAL	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
1937.....	605,447	2,479	1,078	3,047	26,096	19,841	137,757	325,974	87,675
1938.....	615,080	2,133	1,428	2,967	27,836	18,765	138,939	346,178	74,816
1939.....	637,514	2,223	1,220	3,235	26,347	19,063	145,208	369,442	70,767
1940.....	661,985	2,308	1,469	3,207	25,269	20,312	146,361	391,812	71,350
1941.....	661,133	2,295	1,852	3,513	24,212	20,736	138,043	393,615	76,866
1942.....	619,165	2,278	1,068	3,903	22,903	22,914	123,642	372,664	69,163
1943.....	604,554	2,030	1,428	4,349	22,636	22,126	127,368	342,337	82,280
1944.....	621,995	2,141	1,424	4,592	22,301	25,698	132,768	346,060	86,941
1945.....	709,730	2,361	1,723	5,042	27,671	28,026	156,835	375,488	105,574
1946.....	745,293	2,629	1,724	5,226	31,028	30,228	171,029	405,829	97,590
1947.....	708,014	2,535	1,481	5,268	28,395	31,004	164,709	396,798	76,824
1948.....	704,410	2,535	1,450	4,987	27,850	31,014	163,965	402,543	70,088
1949.....	734,925	2,332	1,308	5,137	29,693	32,144	173,312	422,583	98,416
1950.....	736,731	2,370	1,544	4,994	25,909	32,350	170,708	425,325	73,521
1951.....	779,459	2,362	1,557	5,306	26,086	31,884	160,209	457,977	85,137
1952.....	809,267	2,471	1,688	5,302	28,644	36,136	181,216	460,921	92,889
1953.....	845,208	2,439	1,599	5,440	31,813	38,064	191,339	476,771	97,734
1954.....	876,275	2,352	1,673	5,359	34,139	37,976	206,426	497,201	91,269
1955.....	894,839	2,410	1,643	5,910	30,675	38,785	202,660	505,011	97,588
1956.....	1,008,641	2,502	1,766	6,502	31,471	39,499	218,248	586,969	116,744

# RURAL CRIME TRENDS

## OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

1955 - 1956 PERCENT CHANGE



FBI CHART

Figure 11.

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### Rural Crime Trends

In 1956 rural crimes registered a 15.5 percent increase, the highest in 13 years of increases in areas outside cities. The 15.5 percent increase exceeded the 12.7 percent increase in crimes in cities during 1956. In individual crime classifications, the experience in the two areas was similar except for murder, negligent manslaughter and robbery.

The most striking difference was in the murder classification. Murder in rural areas decreased 5.4 percent as contrasted with the 5.8 percent increase in cities. Similarly, negligent manslaughter, principally resulting from automobile accidents, decreased 2.7 percent in rural areas as contrasted with a 4.1 percent increase in the same category in cities during 1956.

Robberies, the only crimes to decrease in cities (-1.9 percent) during 1956, increased 1.7 percent in rural areas in the same period. Of the two crimes against the person showing increases in rural areas, rape and aggravated assault, the most striking increase was registered in the aggravated assault classification (11.3 percent). The increase in crimes against property ranged from 1.7 percent for robbery to 22.2 percent for larceny other than auto theft.

**Source and Area.** Table 28 reflects the details of the 1955-56 rural crime trends. Reports from 1,611 law enforcement agencies reporting for rural areas were used for both years in the comparison. A rural population of 39.7 million is represented in Table 28.

Under the uniform crime reporting system, the term "rural" indicates those areas outside urban places. Urban places are generally any incorporated communities of 2,500 or more inhabitants. The urbanized fringe areas which have developed around cities in recent years cannot be segregated for the purpose of crime tabulations since they rarely, if ever, coincide with police jurisdictions.

**Table 28.—Rural Crime Trends, 1955-56**

[Based on reports of 1,443 sheriffs, 156 rural village officers, and 12 State police; total rural population 39,706,735, based on the 1950 decennial census]

Offense	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1955	1956	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>270, 812</b>	<b>312, 937</b>	<b>+15. 5</b>
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1, 883	1, 781	-5. 4
Manslaughter by negligence	2, 261	2, 201	-2. 7
Rape	5, 057	5, 192	+2. 7
Robbery	6, 620	6, 735	+1. 7
Aggravated assault	13, 435	14, 952	+11. 3
Burglary—breaking or entering	90, 853	99, 960	+10. 0
Larceny—theft	126, 897	155, 058	+22. 2
Auto theft	23, 806	26, 958	+13. 2

# MONTHLY VARIATIONS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE, 1956

2,640 URBAN POLICE AGENCIES  
TOTAL POPULATION 86,966,991



## OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON

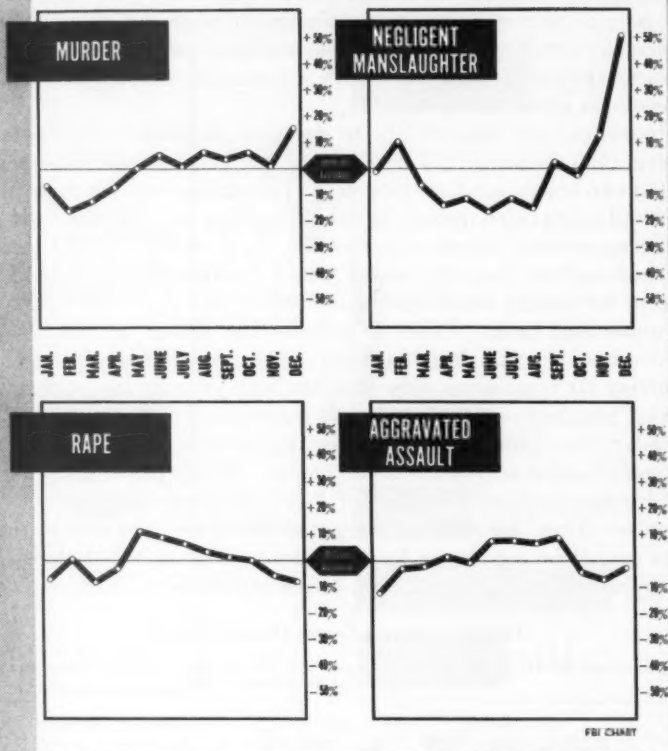


Figure 12.

### Monthly Variations

Crimes against the person, as a group, reach a high during the warmer months, while crimes with property as their object occur more frequently in the cooler period of the year.

More killings due to negligence occur at the end of the year than at other times. These negligent manslaughters, mostly traffic deaths, differ from other crimes against the person in that their curve seems to follow closely the rise in traffic hazards due, in part, to increasing darkness at the onset of winter.

Data for 1956, based on reports from 2,640 cities, are presented in table 29 and the accompanying charts.

**Table 29.—Monthly Variations, Urban Communities, 1956**

[Daily average, offenses known to the police in 2,640 cities, total population 80,986,991, based on 1930 decennial census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January-December.....	11.1	7.8	32.6	132.9	183.4	994.1	2,718.0	516.6
January-March.....	9.8	7.9	30.9	155.2	182.2	1,076.6	2,570.6	533.7
April-June.....	11.0	6.7	34.4	118.7	198.6	925.0	2,745.1	506.9
July-September.....	11.5	7.2	33.8	116.3	208.2	943.1	2,682.1	475.2
October-December.....	12.0	9.4	31.1	141.3	184.5	1,031.9	2,873.0	550.7
January.....	10.4	7.7	30.3	160.6	169.9	1,086.2	2,411.8	520.8
February.....	9.3	8.6	32.8	157.1	187.8	1,104.2	2,608.2	544.3
March.....	9.7	7.3	29.9	148.1	189.2	1,041.3	2,694.3	536.5
April.....	10.3	6.7	31.6	132.2	196.4	993.9	2,832.2	547.0
May.....	11.1	6.9	36.2	112.5	191.8	904.2	2,712.3	498.9
June.....	11.7	6.5	35.4	111.7	207.9	877.4	2,691.8	475.2
July.....	11.2	6.9	34.7	115.9	208.2	939.0	2,601.8	466.4
August.....	11.8	6.6	33.6	113.8	206.1	957.5	2,748.6	466.3
September.....	11.5	8.0	33.0	119.2	210.5	932.4	2,696.4	493.5
October.....	11.8	7.6	32.6	121.8	185.5	961.5	2,908.2	529.7
November.....	11.2	8.8	30.7	134.6	179.5	995.0	2,837.3	546.6
December.....	12.8	11.8	30.0	167.4	188.2	1,138.0	2,872.3	575.6

# MONTHLY VARIATIONS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE, 1956

2,640 URBAN POLICE AGENCIES  
TOTAL POPULATION 86,986,991



## OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY

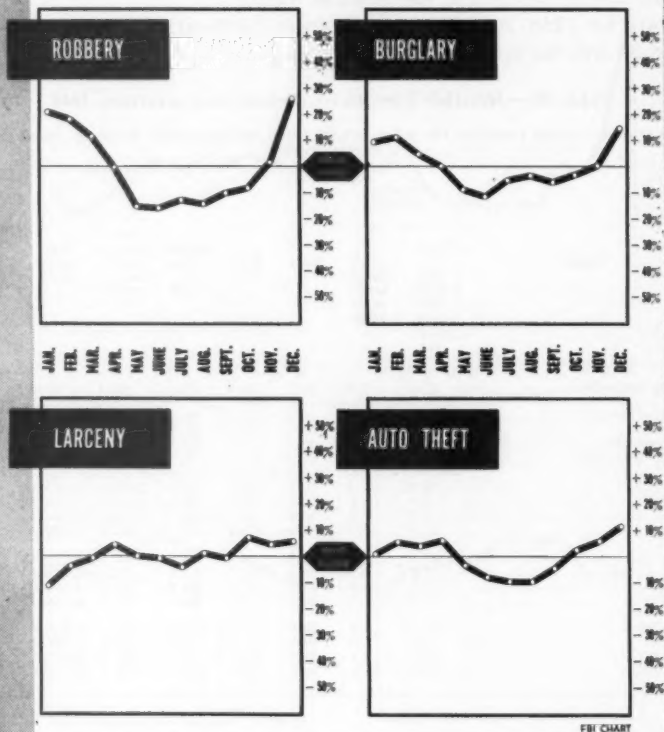


Figure 13.

## Crime Rates

### *Explanation of Rates*

To simplify comparisons of the volume of crime between areas, numerical differences of the populations are erased by resorting to crime rates.

Population figures used in the conversion to the number of crimes per 100,000 inhabitants are from the latest decennial census. Accordingly, if the population in an area has decreased since the year of the last census, 1950, the crime rates for that area will be understated. The converse is also true.

Other factors to consider in attempting to compare two or more areas are listed on page 93.

### *Urban Crime Rates*

As cities increase in size, so generally do their crime rates. This may be noted in Table 30. However, the analysis of the largest cities, group I, included in Table 30, shows that the largest population centers do not necessarily have the largest burden of crime per capita.

For example, cities with over one million inhabitants had the highest crime rates in only two classifications, rape and robbery.

Crime rates arranged by geographic areas, Tables 31 and 32, demonstrate the wide variations in the incidence of crime which may be expected in such comparisons. Some of the reasons for such variations are listed on page 93.

Table 30.—Urban Crime Rates, 1956, by Population Groups

[Offenses known to the police and rate per 100,000 inhabitants. Population figures based on 1950 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
TOTAL, GROUPS I-VI								
2,640 cities; total population, 80,966,901:								
Number of offenses known.....	4,051	2,853	11,913	46,628	70,785	383,945	994,906	189,077
Rate per 100,000.....	5.0	3.5	14.7	60.0	87.4	449.3	1,238.4	233.5
GROUP I								
41 cities over 250,000; population, 34,932,955:								
Number of offenses known.....	2,265	1,520	7,907	35,183	44,204	183,572	417,843	109,789
Rate per 100,000.....	6.5	4.4	22.6	100.7	126.5	525.5	1,196.1	314.3
5 cities over 1,000,000; population, 17,404,450:								
Number of offenses known.....	946	535	4,699	20,240	25,625	89,708	182,333	39,067
Rate per 100,000.....	5.4	3.1	27.0	116.3	147.2	515.4	1,047.6	224.5
6 cities, 750,000 to 1,000,000; population, 5,100,291:								
Number of offenses known.....	392	240	1,116	5,679	8,659	24,621	70,830	25,013
Rate per 100,000.....	7.7	4.7	21.9	111.3	169.8	482.7	1,388.8	490.4
7 cities, 500,000 to 750,000; population, 4,066,654:								
Number of offenses known.....	283	247	672	2,671	2,340	19,172	41,369	15,294
Rate per 100,000.....	6.9	6.0	16.4	65.4	57.3	469.1	1,012.3	374.2
23 cities, 250,000 to 500,000; population, 3,341,560:								
Number of offenses known.....	644	498	1,420	6,593	7,580	30,071	123,321	30,415
Rate per 100,000.....	7.7	6.0	17.0	79.0	90.9	600.3	1,478.4	364.6
GROUP II								
64 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 9,307,309:								
Number of offenses known.....	570	485	1,102	4,788	8,223	50,708	133,388	23,972
Rate per 100,000.....	6.1	5.2	11.8	51.4	88.3	544.8	1,433.2	257.6
GROUP III								
128 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 9,066,345:								
Number of offenses known.....	372	292	905	3,024	6,848	37,363	121,726	18,395
Rate per 100,000.....	4.1	3.2	10.0	33.3	75.4	411.2	1,339.7	202.4
GROUP IV								
264 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 9,301,341:								
Number of offenses known.....	327	272	713	2,417	4,743	35,264	124,884	15,548
Rate per 100,000.....	3.5	2.9	7.7	26.0	51.0	379.1	1,342.6	167.2
GROUP V								
679 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 10,489,633:								
Number of offenses known.....	292	148	750	2,039	4,317	35,755	127,418	13,595
Rate per 100,000.....	2.8	1.4	7.1	19.4	41.2	340.9	1,214.7	129.6
GROUP VI								
1,464 cities under 10,000; population, 7,869,408:								
Number of offenses known.....	225	136	536	1,177	2,450	21,183	69,547	7,778
Rate per 100,000.....	2.9	1.7	6.8	15.0	31.1	269.2	883.8	98.8



Table 31.—Urban Crime Rates, 1956, by Geographic Divisions and States

[Offenses known per 100,000 inhabitants. Population based on 1950 decennial census.]

Division and State	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>5.0</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>449.3</b>	<b>1,328.4</b>	<b>233.5</b>
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>1.6</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>318.3</b>	<b>797.5</b>	<b>169.5</b>
Connecticut.....	2.3	16.8	37.1	354.3	723.7	146.9
Maine.....	1.2	13.2	9.1	294.0	790.2	126.2
Massachusetts.....	1.4	21.4	19.6	313.3	796.5	197.0
New Hampshire.....	4	5.2	5.5	180.0	559.3	65.5
Rhode Island.....	2.2	14.0	26.1	403.1	1,078.6	136.1
Vermont.....				134.3	594.7	55.0
<b>Middle Atlantic</b> .....	<b>3.0</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>360.4</b>	<b>798.0</b>	<b>167.4</b>
New Jersey.....	2.3	39.7	54.0	388.3	788.6	193.6
New York.....	3.2	49.4	87.8	378.2	862.9	164.8
Pennsylvania.....	3.1	57.6	64.6	308.6	632.7	156.8
<b>East North Central</b> .....	<b>4.8</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>361.6</b>	<b>1,154.7</b>	<b>189.1</b>
Illinois.....	5.9	114.7	79.9	328.7	718.7	128.5
Indiana.....	5.0	47.7	41.1	487.0	1,354.6	295.2
Michigan.....	3.9	104.6	138.3	476.5	1,727.0	273.9
Ohio.....	5.4	47.9	48.2	327.5	1,150.1	177.4
Wisconsin.....	1.3	9.4	21.9	185.5	1,158.3	125.9
<b>West North Central</b> .....	<b>3.8</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>359.5</b>	<b>1,312.9</b>	<b>212.6</b>
Iowa.....	.9	10.4	9.6	244.8	1,138.4	106.7
Kansas.....	4.5	42.5	56.8	443.2	1,594.7	149.1
Minnesota.....	1.1	39.7	7.6	413.9	1,280.7	196.6
Missouri.....	7.8	98.8	107.1	461.5	1,362.2	335.3
Nebraska.....	2.2	26.6	29.5	258.2	1,196.6	182.4
North Dakota.....	1.3	4.5	3.8	223.2	1,371.3	121.2
South Dakota.....	.6	8.7	7.7	205.7	1,061.5	55.0
<b>South Atlantic</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	<b>10.0</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>901.3</b>	<b>539.6</b>	<b>1,370.6</b>	<b>235.6</b>
Delaware.....	10.7	58.3	20.5	589.7	1,608.9	313.7
Florida.....	11.9	66.6	94.1	928.1	2,000.7	299.9
Georgia.....	15.5	40.8	169.4	485.5	1,187.6	220.3
Maryland.....	6.3	70.5	197.7	438.7	1,151.2	562.9
North Carolina.....	11.5	25.0	355.3	379.5	1,139.1	172.1
South Carolina.....	9.0	34.1	112.5	540.1	1,335.4	210.2
Virginia.....	9.1	68.2	219.6	624.4	1,706.4	305.7
West Virginia.....	3.9	30.9	54.7	257.6	607.0	109.3
<b>East South Central</b> .....	<b>12.0</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>475.0</b>	<b>948.6</b>	<b>275.1</b>
Alabama.....	13.8	30.2	128.0	426.1	817.8	182.5
Kentucky.....	8.5	92.1	131.8	606.0	1,378.2	557.8
Mississippi.....	7.6	19.1	89.4	300.6	723.0	95.5
Tennessee.....	14.8	42.3	101.5	489.5	540.3	220.5
<b>West South Central</b> .....	<b>9.4</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>606.7</b>	<b>1,501.6</b>	<b>297.9</b>
Arkansas.....	8.7	47.3	126.5	420.6	994.2	136.3
Louisiana.....	9.9	74.6	111.5	478.9	1,141.9	531.5
Oklahoma.....	4.2	26.0	42.0	481.2	1,488.3	215.1
Texas.....	10.5	43.2	100.0	690.4	1,652.4	256.4
<b>Mountain</b> .....	<b>3.8</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>694.2</b>	<b>2,320.2</b>	<b>364.5</b>
Arizona.....	7.3	99.4	128.3	994.0	3,829.2	604.1
Colorado.....	3.5	97.5	51.3	674.5	2,040.2	390.5
Idaho.....	4.0	22.2	18.2	344.4	2,320.4	161.1
Montana.....	2.3	35.7	43.4	356.1	2,187.0	247.1
Nevada.....	5.4	130.5	108.7	1,553.7	3,826.6	609.0
New Mexico.....	1.7	35.0	48.2	726.3	2,517.1	528.0
Utah.....	2.8	19.2	10.2	248.4	1,371.5	152.5
Wyoming.....	4.5	24.1	15.1	328.7	1,395.3	134.2
<b>Pacific</b> .....	<b>4.0</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>757.2</b>	<b>2,342.1</b>	<b>413.6</b>
California.....	4.4	113.8	120.4	822.5	2,311.7	451.9
Oregon.....	2.4	54.2	38.8	443.8	1,949.8	196.0
Washington.....	2.5	44.8	25.5	555.1	2,003.7	313.7

<sup>1</sup> Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

Table 32.—Urban Crime Rates, 1956, by Geographic Divisions and Population Groups

[Offenses known per 100,000 inhabitants. Population based on 1950 decennial census]

Division and group	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>449.3</b>	<b>1,293.4</b>	<b>233.5</b>
<b>New England</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>318.3</b>	<b>797.5</b>	<b>169.5</b>
Group I	3.6	58.6	55.4	373.5	1,003.9	466.4
Group II	1.8	19.7	39.3	418.3	874.6	195.8
Group III	1.5	14.1	11.4	303.1	887.7	145.0
Group IV	1.1	7.3	10.5	246.3	715.8	97.4
Group V	.6	9.6	5.0	258.8	509.0	71.2
Group VI	1.3	3.8	7.0	243.9	583.8	53.3
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>360.4</b>	<b>736.0</b>	<b>167.4</b>
Group I	4.3	74.3	113.7	446.7	858.5	206.6
Group II	1.7	31.9	43.5	316.9	749.4	178.3
Group III	1.3	19.3	34.1	294.9	717.2	138.1
Group IV	1.7	14.6	20.1	241.4	748.6	112.4
Group V	.9	10.7	12.5	197.1	668.1	85.2
Group VI	1.1	11.0	12.7	185.2	569.0	71.7
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>361.8</b>	<b>1,154.7</b>	<b>199.1</b>
Group I	7.2	129.6	116.5	384.7	1,096.0	226.8
Group II	5.1	55.2	88.0	479.5	1,511.9	224.4
Group III	3.7	42.9	54.3	350.0	1,340.3	194.5
Group IV	2.3	26.7	22.0	336.4	1,332.3	158.9
Group V	1.7	24.2	19.6	339.0	1,345.0	132.9
Group VI	1.4	11.8	11.4	231.2	788.6	79.6
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>390.5</b>	<b>1,312.9</b>	<b>212.6</b>
Group I	6.5	107.4	95.4	547.7	1,511.3	385.6
Group II	4.7	52.2	67.6	542.3	1,859.2	209.2
Group III	3.0	16.8	25.0	303.0	1,439.6	118.5
Group IV	.9	12.0	10.8	205.7	1,262.1	98.5
Group V	1.8	10.6	10.0	243.7	1,114.9	90.2
Group VI	1.2	9.8	6.4	201.5	684.5	71.7
<b>South Atlantic<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>201.3</b>	<b>539.6</b>	<b>1,370.8</b>	<b>265.6</b>
Group I	9.9	77.1	251.9	458.1	1,196.0	417.1
Group II	12.0	99.1	202.6	839.4	1,938.2	404.2
Group III	9.5	38.5	196.7	486.1	1,342.8	206.0
Group IV	8.8	38.4	170.9	594.3	1,565.1	210.3
Group V	8.6	14.9	170.2	425.5	1,150.8	147.0
Group VI	10.4	23.3	142.4	385.5	873.5	114.1
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>475.0</b>	<b>948.6</b>	<b>275.1</b>
Group I	11.3	74.8	124.1	542.0	1,144.6	466.4
Group II	20.3	56.8	88.3	656.2	1,021.6	273.7
Group III	9.1	31.8	144.9	490.9	1,077.8	190.9
Group IV	9.5	23.2	133.1	343.4	841.9	140.7
Group V	9.8	22.6	102.6	368.3	771.4	123.8
Group VI	6.8	18.4	74.3	196.7	420.8	80.8
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>608.7</b>	<b>1,501.6</b>	<b>297.9</b>
Group I	14.8	78.0	97.7	832.1	1,599.1	497.8
Group II	6.1	40.2	114.6	647.9	1,819.7	264.5
Group III	6.6	39.0	178.5	611.9	1,933.0	222.9
Group IV	9.8	26.7	92.8	432.7	1,529.1	175.3
Group V	4.5	11.4	76.7	296.6	962.9	85.1
Group VI	5.1	14.1	47.3	266.2	786.3	83.7
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>624.2</b>	<b>2,320.2</b>	<b>364.5</b>
Group I	4.8	150.3	74.1	868.7	2,085.0	546.4
Group II	9.4	109.5	202.2	1,105.6	4,065.8	809.8
Group III	3.2	43.2	27.6	546.4	2,538.0	532.1
Group IV	4.0	63.4	59.4	661.3	2,971.2	370.7
Group V	2.6	29.1	36.3	524.3	2,313.2	217.9
Group VI	2.7	28.0	19.8	398.5	1,523.7	156.3
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>757.2</b>	<b>2,242.1</b>	<b>413.6</b>
Group I	4.8	143.8	169.6	871.5	2,016.8	512.6
Group II	4.2	73.5	33.0	555.2	2,176.2	293.3
Group III	2.7	63.6	50.0	672.6	2,381.4	381.4
Group IV	2.2	57.4	51.1	722.5	2,839.6	334.7
Group V	3.3	48.1	51.4	655.7	2,555.3	279.3
Group VI	2.9	27.5	35.9	531.8	2,329.4	254.3

<sup>1</sup> Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

Table 33.—Number of Cities in Each Population Group, Geographic Division, and State Represented in the Urban Crime Rate Tabulations (Tables 30-32)

Division and State	TOTAL	Population group					
		Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000
<b>TOTAL:</b> Population, 80,986,991.....	8,640	41	64	128	264	679	1,464
<b>New England:</b> Population, 6,500,280.....	192	1	11	18	37	68	57
Connecticut.....	28		4	2	12	5	5
Maine.....	21			1	2	7	11
Massachusetts.....	99	1	6	11	17	44	20
New Hampshire.....	16			1	2	3	8
Rhode Island.....	17		1	3	3	6	4
Vermont.....	11				1	1	9
<b>Middle Atlantic:</b> Population, 21,233,191.....	573	7	18	33	48	140	343
New Jersey.....	164	2	4	8	18	43	89
New York.....	183	3	4	6	15	43	111
Pennsylvania.....	227	2	4	9	15	54	143
<b>East North Central:</b> Population, 18,851,860.....	619	9	10	30	65	147	358
Illinois.....	160	1	1	10	14	40	94
Indiana.....	77	1	4	3	10	17	42
Michigan.....	117	1	2	7	9	34	64
Ohio.....	181	5	3	6	20	40	107
Wisconsin.....	84	1		4	12	16	51
<b>West North Central:</b> Population, 6,396,595.....	305	5	4	9	20	73	194
Iowa.....	63		1	4	7	9	42
Kansas.....	58		2	1	2	20	27
Minnesota.....	70	2	1		3	15	49
Missouri.....	62	2		2	5	15	38
Nebraska.....	28	1		1		7	19
North Dakota.....	11				2	3	6
South Dakota.....	19			1	1	4	13
<b>South Atlantic:</b> Population, 7,771,186.....	359	3	8	20	31	59	138
Delaware.....	3		1				2
District of Columbia.....	1	1					
Florida.....	53		2	2	11	7	31
Georgia.....	30	1	1	3	3	8	14
Maryland.....	30	1			2	6	11
North Carolina.....	60		1	5	5	18	31
South Carolina.....	26			3	1	5	17
Virginia.....	43		3	4	6	10	20
West Virginia.....	23			3	3	5	12
<b>East South Central:</b> Population, 3,304,276.....	110	3	5	4	15	22	61
Alabama.....	31	1	2	1	3	7	17
Kentucky.....	29	1		2	3	6	17
Mississippi.....	21			1	6	4	10
Tennessee.....	29	1	3		3	5	17
<b>West South Central:</b> Population, 6,024,611.....	180	5	8	9	14	58	88
Arkansas.....	23		1		3	4	14
Louisiana.....	19	1	2		3	5	8
Oklahoma.....	33		2		3	13	15
Texas.....	106	4	3	9	5	36	49
<b>Mountain:</b> Population, 2,022,664.....	135	1	1	3	11	27	92
Arizona.....	13		1		1	1	12
Colorado.....	30	1		1	1	7	20
Idaho.....	21				2	6	13
Montana.....	19				3	3	13
Nevada.....	3				1	1	3
New Mexico.....	13			1	1	4	7
Utah.....	17				1	1	14
Wyoming.....	10				1	4	10
<b>Pacific:</b> Population, 8,892,328.....	267	7	5	12	23	85	135
California.....	192	5	3	12	16	65	91
Oregon.....	38	1			2	8	24
Washington.....	45	1	2		5	12	20

### **Rural Crime Rates**

Crimes in rural areas per unit of population are presented in table 34.

Although the rural crime rate generally is lower than that for cities, there are exceptions in the individual crime classes. For example, in the manslaughter by negligence classification, the rural rate exceeds that in all cities as a group; rural murders are exceeded only by those in cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants; and the rural rate for offenses of rape is exceeded only by cities having more than 250,000 inhabitants.

In crimes against property, the rural rates are generally lower than those in cities.

Rural rates in table 34 are based on the number of offenses reported by 1,762 law enforcement agencies policing rural areas representing almost 42 million inhabitants. The so-called urbanized fringe areas are included in the reporting for rural areas unless some fringe areas are in themselves urban places under this program. Urban places are generally those which are incorporated and have a population of at least 2,500. Rural areas under this program are any areas outside urban places.

**Table 34.—Rural Crime Rates, 1956**

[Offenses known and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, as reported by 1,584 sheriffs, 165 rural village officers, and 13 State police; total rural population 41,829,816, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense	Offenses known	
	Number	Rate
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	1,971	4.7
Manslaughter by negligence.....	2,322	5.6
Rape.....	5,482	13.1
Robbery.....	7,201	17.2
Aggravated assault.....	16,280	38.9
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	104,774	250.5
Larceny—steal.....	162,733	389.0
Auto theft.....	28,044	67.0

## Offenses in Individual Areas

### *Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants*

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January–December, 1956, is shown in table 35. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 30, 31 and 32 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities because the differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. Such comparisons are not necessarily significant even though the figures for individual communities are converted into terms of number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants.

The following is a list of some of the factors which affect the amount of crime in the community:

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.

The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.

The economic status and activities of the population.

Climate.

Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.

The number of police employees per unit of population.

The standards governing appointments to the police force.

The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.

The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.

The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

The figures presented in the following tabulation are those reported by the individual police departments in the cities represented without reducing the data to crime rates (number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants).

In considering the volume of crime committed locally, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases rather than to ascertain whether they exceed or fall short of those for some other individual community, and it should be remembered that the amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community.

In publishing these figures the FBI acts as a service agency. The figures published are those submitted by the contributing agencies.

Table 35.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1956, Cities Over 25,000 in Population

City	Mur- der, non- negli- gent man- slaugh- ter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or enter- ing	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Ablene, Tex.	3	4	18	189	121	1,123	110
Abington, Pa.	4	2	179	91	149	27	
Akron, Ohio	16	218	243	1,474	647	3,524	971
Alameda, Calif.	2	11	6	101	52	591	76
Albany, Ga.				Only 8 months received			
Albany, N. Y.	2	30	38	253	77	364	287
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	3	50	38	803	645	2,475	851
Alexandria, La.		23	125	226	50	415	115
Alexandria, Va.	8	38	237	399	245	1,252	196
Alhambra, Calif.	1	19	15	284	301	644	90
Aliquippa, Pa.		1	27	24	33	106	12
Allentown, Pa.		20	8	243	163	583	97
Alliance, Ohio	1	4	3	80	22	231	20
Alton, Ill.	2	8	6	149	34	523	49
Altoona, Pa.		13	2	95	22	70	54
Amarillo, Tex.	4	40	112	662	479	2,043	309
Amsterdam, N. Y.		2	17	25	60	5	
Anderson, Ind.	1	6	19	165	64	507	70
Ann Arbor, Mich.	3	7	7	150	309	608	37
Anniston, Ala.	2	14	111	177	98	266	43
Appleton, Wis.				61	22	788	25
Arlington, Mass.	4	3	1	60	42	125	20
Arlington, Va.		24	84	464	458	1,311	191
Asheville, N. C.	6	14	59	197	183	468	105
Ashland Ky.				Only 6 months received			
Athens, Ga.	3	2	69	63	36	99	23
Atlanta, Ga.	85	205	643	2,478	1,540	5,490	1,269
Atlantic City, N. J.	3	36	98	555	400	361	219
Auburn, N. Y.		1	2	9	35	113	21
Augusta, Ga.	8	16	201	252	83	379	105
Aurora, Ill.	1	13	12	105	134	326	44
Austin, Tex.	5	37	349	730	205	2,359	194
Bakersfield, Calif.	7	24	25	423	315	1,227	234
Baltimore, Md.	67	770	2,235	4,307	3,590	7,400	6,182
Bangor, Maine.		9	4	57	58	237	73
Barberton, Ohio		4	11	92	31	354	47
Baton Rouge, La.	16	32	113	481	388	901	177
Battle Creek, Mich.	2	9	21	216	73	678	115
Bay City, Mich.	1	10	19	201	67	866	170
Bayonne, N. J.	1	10	10	176	148	376	103
Beaumont, Tex.	12	21	286	453	230	1,251	151
Belleville, Ill.	1	4		79	31	189	28
Belleville, N. J.		4	1	43	31	82	63
Bellingham, Wash.		3	3	78	93	333	32
Belmont, Mass.	1	1	1	70	54	139	18
Beloit, Wis.		1	5	105	43	395	35
Berkeley, Calif.		52	43	538	170	1,338	114
Berwyn, Ill.	3	24	1	131	98	180	39
Bessemer, Ala.	7	11	167	79	54	171	54
Bethlehem, Pa.		5	5	118	123	351	41
Beverly, Mass.				38	51	211	14
Beverly Hills, Calif.		14		87	64	79	80
Billings, Mont.	1	11	12	119	250	1,071	105
Bloom, Miss.	2	20	100	135	80	203	93
Binghamton, N. Y.		4	3	142	100	571	77
Birmingham, Ala.	48	88	300	1,042	888	2,272	886
Bloomfield, N. J.		2	1	55	51	103	42
Bloomington, Ill.		12	4	178	86	327	95
Bloomington, Ind.		3	6	127	67	376	39
Boise, Idaho.	2	6	5	116	153	758	58

Table 35.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1956, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Boston, Mass.	29	470	444	2,993	2,521	5,525	3,738
Bremerton, Wash.	1	3	5	95	73	533	73
Bridgeport, Conn.	5	23	67	351	321	874	303
Bristol, Conn.	2	2	2	69	28	101	31
Brockton, Mass.	14	17	166	144	144	537	121
Brookline, Mass.	1	10	1	181	99	383	71
Brownsville, Tex.	2	3	20	284	83	559	119
Buffalo, N. Y.	20	148	211	1,099	329	1,281	1,650
Burbank, Calif.	3	34	45	502	291	857	371
Burlington, Iowa.	3	3	3	41	7	307	12
Burlington, Vt.				50	50	302	29
Butte, Mont.	2	33	56	144	138	501	135
Cambridge, Mass.	27	27	22	227	229	260	221
Camden, N. J.	3	71	187	699	234	637	499
Canton, Ohio.	3	37	14	374	231	979	215
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.		12	11	155	186	1,035	97
Champaign, Ill.	1	27	7	139	86	604	48
Charleston, S. C.	12	79	99	667	291	1,116	200
Charleston, W. Va.	3	37	99	208	(1)	596	110
Charlotte, N. C.	19	48	662	704	281	1,783	241
Charlottesville, Va.	4	1	46	65	44	186	29
Chattanooga, Tenn.	43	45	136	806	83	928	257
Chelsea, Mass.		14	5	85	85	133	71
Chester, Pa.				No reports received			
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1	7	6	122	91	694	73
Chicago, Ill.	293	6,062	3,865	11,999	9,375	9,039	4,375
Chicopee, Mass.		1	4	67	67	249	28
Cicero, Ill.	2	48	31	272	240	354	139
Cincinnati, Ohio.	47	222	326	1,360	1,220	3,794	938
Clarksburg, W. Va.		35		113	29	66	33
Cleveland, Ohio.	91	785	444	2,178	1,016	10,766	2,227
Cleveland Heights, Ohio.		8	1	114	36	286	33
Clinton, N. J.		3	8	109	113	387	48
Clinton, Iowa.		3	2	46	49	383	22
Colorado Springs, Colo.	2	33	25	286	243	926	151
Columbia, Mo.	1	2	6	85	27	224	11
Columbia, S. C.	7	16	78	446	345	1,258	260
Columbus, Ga.	6	18	21	289	140	557	116
Columbus, Ohio.	23	262	543	1,994	1,568	4,275	805
Compton, Calif.	2	67	103	795	389	1,459	365
Concord, N. H.				50	30	124	10
Corpus Christi, Tex.	5	53	396	941	384	1,955	255
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	1	7	7	79	134	604	82
Covington, Ky.	2	41	24	267	194	540	152
Cranston, R. I.		5	2	236	186	408	50
Cumberland, Md.		6	1	40	38	172	35
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.	1	6	1	63	86	316	39
Dallas, Tex.	81	257	629	3,227	790	9,246	1,536
Danville, Ill.	3	23		212	52	303	84
Danville, Va.	6	8	65	109	82	404	35
Davenport, Iowa.		8		464	163	1,116	136
Dayton, Ohio.	30	118	240	1,137	388	2,027	455
Daytona Beach, Fla.	8	18	54	324	232	602	61
Dearborn, Mich.	1	60	29	592	310	2,723	409
Decatur, Ill.	6	17	6	456	145	1,030	101
Denver, Colo.	20	625	308	3,612	2,064	6,604	2,272
Des Moines, Iowa.	4	37	46	794	645	2,081	329
Detroit, Mich.	105	3,260	4,160	10,326	3,369	26,451	6,685
Dubuque, Iowa.		5	2	77	74	398	33
Duluth, Minn.		16	11	284	226	1,289	117

See footnote at end of table.



Table 35.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1956, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Durham, N. C.	4	16	419	135	130	567	96
East Chicago, Ind.	7	35	48	280	298	828	298
East Cleveland, Ohio	1	8	4	82	15	226	43
East Hartford Conn.	2	4	1	96	74	181	31
Easton, Pa.	1	5	5	94	35	168	20
East Orange, N. J.	2	21	24	325	169	460	107
East Providence, R. I.	1	4	5	112	107	342	39
East St. Louis, Ill.	13	176	272	260	114	379	224
Eau Claire, Wis.		2		46	44	243	21
Elgin, Ill.	2	5	17	104	50	298	20
Elizabeth, N. J.	1	79	83	363	390	815	275
Elkhart, Ind.	1	6		73	108	258	26
Elmira N. Y.		1	3	102	99	337	33
El Paso, Tex.	7	67	76	1,471	472	2,879	580
Elyria, Ohio		7	5	81	47	201	30
Enid, Okla.	1	2	4	44	28	354	31
Erie, Pa.	2	29	50	488	181	979	219
Euclid, Ohio		3	1	50	27	450	38
Eugene, Oreg.		11	13	166	198	737	56
Evanston, Ill.		8	63	162	328	760	85
Evansville, Ind.	5	53	12	710	439	1,394	303
Everett, Mass.		6		92	40	216	31
Everett, Wash.	1	11	6	165	90	857	66
Fairmont, W. Va.				No reports received			
Fall River, Mass.	2	7	13	339	169	708	243
Fargo, N. Dak.	1	4	3	99	45	425	35
Fayetteville, N. C.	6	32	132	265	4	712	194
Ferndale, Mich.		11	3	98	87	288	41
Fitchburg, Mass.		1		138	113	429	22
Flint, Mich.	4	210	504	968	1,240	2,813	534
Fond du Lac, Wis.				56	36	433	44
Fort Dodge, Iowa				No reports received			
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	7	16	21	395	352	1,170	120
Fort Smith, Ark.	3	12	60	195	101	431	60
Fort Wayne, Ind.	2	10	1	358	314	1,257	246
Fort Worth, Tex.	46	291	111	3,594	419	4,088	1,020
Framingham, Mass.		3	1	74	48	90	32
Fresno, Calif.	4	70	44	713	652	1,792	390
Gadsden, Ala.	12	1	62	161	53	185	70
Gainesville, Fla.	7	2	38	163	83	382	43
Galesburg, Ill.		4	1	39	23	287	21
Galveston, Tex.		56	299	391	437	575	17
Garfield, N. J.	3	5	2	44	54	196	21
Gary, Ind.	16	177	283	881	815	2,009	533
Glendale, Calif.	1	36	10	608	407	1,789	298
Gloucester, Mass.	1		25	37	46	78	36
Grand Forks, N. Dak.		1	2	98	39	657	53
Grand Rapids, Mich.		48	60	743	395	2,437	163
Granite City, Ill.		3	1	142	20	330	56
Great Falls, Mont.		10	6	143	101	633	119
Green Bay, Wis.	2	6	1	112	66	231	94
Greensboro, N. C.	7	15	105	302	209	769	159
Greenville, Miss.	3	2	1	103	50	275	13
Greenville, S. C.	10	25	29	435	309	660	221
Greenwich, Conn.		1	1	46	41	100	18
Hackensack, N. J.	1	6	19	75	93	227	47
Hagerstown, Md.		15		137	70	379	55
Hamilton, N. J.	2	7	9	111	115	351	73
Hamilton, Ohio	1	25	58	273	172	622	181
Hammond, Ind.	6	68	32	539	494	1,400	421



Table 35.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1956, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Mur- der, non- negli- gent man- slaugh- ter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or enter- ing	Larceny—thrift		Auto thrift
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Hampton, Va.	7	24	55	304	236	676	85
Hamtramck, Mich.	3	57	41	145	171	311	169
Harrisburg, Pa.	2	41	25	477	226	660	107
Hartford, Conn.	6	79	235	1,137	448	1,216	371
Hattiesburg, Miss.	2	4	31	121	30	149	31
Haverford, Pa.				49	61	249	16
Haverhill, Mass.	3	5	2	159	45	129	18
Hayward, Calif.		17	4	123	150	510	80
Hazleton, Pa.	2		2	41	20	82	20
Hempstead, N. Y.	2	15	6	182	165	246	85
Hialeah, Fla.	1	13	4	177	124	295	72
Highland Park, Mich.	3	79	58	286	295	783	220
High Point, N. C.	2	2	63	106	57	275	51
Hoboken, N. J.		14	19	174	66	86	121
Holyoke, Mass.	4	6	5	135	115	482	89
Honolulu City, Hawaii	4	30	59	1,364	718	3,349	512
Hot Springs, Ark.	7	22		104	83	202	28
Houston, Tex.	109	320	179	5,819	1,691	6,599	2,557
Huntington, W. Va.	5	27	123	196	148	453	140
Huntington Park, Calif.		68	9	387	297	759	153
Hutchinson, Kans.		8	15	103	40	374	39
Independence, Mo.	1	2		61	80	206	65
Indianapolis, Ind.	38	353	280	2,736	1,336	3,187	2,489
Inglewood, Calif.	1	47	24	570	499	1,050	228
Iowa City, Iowa		1	2	30	37	185	19
Irondequoit, N. Y.		1		103	24	173	21
Irrvington, N. J.		5	3	200	73	370	75
Ithaca, N. Y.			6	59	89	187	46
Jackson, Mich.	2	20	30	146	149	565	62
Jackson, Miss.	10	4	52	377	72	791	122
Jackson, Tenn.	6	2	9	128	81	222	36
Jacksonville, Fla.	35	207	58	1,455	1,388	2,918	759
Jamestown, N. Y.		4	2	39	41	147	16
Jefferson City, Mo.		2		34	64	144	21
Jersey City, N. J.	3	55	154	785	278	576	759
Johnson City, Tenn.	2	43	58	209	274	317	89
Johnstown, Pa.	1	8	3	146	83	293	96
Joliet, Ill.		18	18	73	75	134	98
Joplin, Mo.	2	21	10	116	113	440	39
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1	14	33	197	172	1,138	124
Kankakee, Ill.		21		107	41	306	35
Kannapolis, N. C.	4	1	98	47	27	180	19
Kansas City, Kans.	11	143	98	681	295	1,732	347
Kansas City, Mo.	37	269	175	870	701	2,203	712
Kearny, N. J.			5	65	69	209	47
Kenosha, Wis.		5	2	151	55	550	42
Kettering, Ohio		7		71	42	156	17
Key West, Fla.	1	7	18	22	32	69	22
Kingston, N. Y.	1	1	6	88	33	101	7
Knoxville, Tenn.	16	58	80	616	240	653	430
Kokomo, Ind.	2	2	3	168	131	340	48
Lackawanna, N. Y.	4	21	23	79	56	145	126
La Crosse, Wis.		3		118	60	523	50
La Fayette, Ind.		11	11	209	114	605	66
Lafayette, La.	2	6	49	149	47	112	21
La Grange, Ga.	2		3	66	22	150	28
Lake Charles, La.	2	2	69	171	84	170	46
Lakeland, Fla.	3	7	33	76	62	206	36
Lakewood, Ohio	1	9	2	107	33	274	37
Lancaster, Pa.		14	33	131	87	594	57

Table 35.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1956, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking in or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Lansing, Mich.		10	11	240	147	934	135
Laredo, Tex.	1	3	35	114	96	248	113
Laurel, Miss.	3	1	3	78	38	171	17
Lawrence, Mass.	1	5	3	165	46	322	140
Lawton, Okla.	6	16	33	172	53	552	86
Lebanon, Pa.		9	2	27	19	267	14
Lewiston, Maine		2	3	60	46	257	20
Lexington, Ky.	2	40	259	540	276	842	177
Lima, Ohio	3	14	44	220	187	567	120
Lincoln, Nebr.		10	64	250	277	1,775	127
Lincoln Park, Mich.		No reports received					
Linden, N. J.	2	9	7	78	65	270	38
Little Rock, Ark.	4	102	116	718	538	1,331	273
Lockport, N. Y.		3	1	71	34	121	21
Long Beach, Calif.	12	379	239	2,104	(1)	3,512	1,680
Lorain, Ohio	1	35	35	100	69	529	69
Los Angeles, Calif.	104	3,548	5,315	22,799	16,271	29,005	10,342
Louisville, Ky.	32	544	494	3,042	3,106	3,641	3,506
Lowell, Mass.		14	35	286	120	500	271
Lower Merion, Pa.	1	6	2	203	183	335	65
Lubbock, Tex.	8	34	110	820	473	2,115	221
Lynchburg, Va.		10	50	118	51	358	30
Lynn, Mass.	2	22	13	418	254	1,039	164
Lynwood, Calif.	1	32	30	254	281	491	142
Macon, Ga.	12	43	16	474	254	755	161
Madison, Wis.		11	5	200	214	989	67
Malden, Mass.		7	6	104	63	347	82
Manchester, N. H.	1	1	4	95	64	400	61
Manitowoc, Wis.				126	29	200	30
Mansfield, Ohio	1	18	15	163	135	416	83
Maplewood, N. J.		6		37	29	36	7
Marion, Ind.	2	10	1	87	32	358	35
Marion, Ohio		6	2	89	110	424	40
Mason City, Iowa		1	2	27	44	221	21
Mussillon, Ohio	3	7	2	104	10	300	76
Maywood, Ill.	1	10	6	87	51	145	25
McKeesport, Pa.	3	14	33	173	119	429	75
Medford, Mass.		6		108	74	351	44
McGroce, Mass.				51	26	140	13
Memphis, Tenn.	43	184	560	1,930	1,043	1,540	707
Meriden, Conn.		2	1	158	113	187	73
Meridian, Miss.	5	5	55	87	72	216	17
Miami, Fla.	22	390	209	3,681	1,579	4,622	1,282
Miami Beach, Fla.	2	30	3	1,291	771	1,692	226
Michigan City, Ind.	1	6	1	94	93	340	32
Middletown, Conn.	1	1	3	65	45	146	22
Middletown, Ohio	1	15	8	113	114	538	129
Milwaukee, Wis.	13	99	325	906	1,877	5,819	1,224
Minneapolis, Minn.	7	395	46	2,982	1,377	5,570	1,573
Mishawaka, Ind.	1	4	7	100	112	363	36
Mobile, Ala.	25	100	174	1,253	299	1,028	312
Moline, Ill.		3		112	55	365	71
Monroe, La.	5	8	9	132	73	505	40
Montclair, N. J.	3	5	10	105	83	194	22
Montgomery, Ala.	13	38	80	627	264	624	155
Morgantown, W. Va.		5		62	21	105	20
Mount Lebanon, Pa.		2	2	44	20	25	7
Mount Vernon, N. Y.		14	17	163	177	376	86
Muncie, Ind.	5	35	7	305	45	1,152	173
Muskegon, Mich.	2	6	11	269	167	638	85

See footnote at end of table.

Table 35.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1956, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Mur- der, non- negli- gent man- slaugh- ter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or enter- ing	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Muskogee, Okla.	2	2	5	111	63	424	57
Nashua, N. H.			2	49	29	240	26
Nashville, Tenn.	38	137	118	1,066	840	1,841	607
New Albany, Ind.	2	4	3	76	104	420	64
Newark, N. J.	26	708	751	4,012	2,010	4,239	2,331
Newark, Ohio	1	4	1	95	78	392	35
New Bedford, Mass.	1	16	32	459	267	1,130	154
New Britain, Conn.	2	11	19	432	126	561	94
New Brunswick, N. J.	2	7	66	163	30	416	52
Newburgh, N. Y.	1	3	10	121	112	239	58
New Castle, Pa.		6		86	73	141	64
New Haven, Conn.	4	27	45	704	238	902	251
New Kensington, Pa.		2	11	16	13	71	12
New London, Conn.		6	11	147	50	292	36
New Orleans, La.	63	694	723	3,486	2,300	4,714	4,857
Newport, Ky.	2	23	7	67	88	153	82
Newport, R. I.		7	7	83	82	390	85
Newport News, Va.	7	64	97	375	360	1,070	191
New Rochelle, N. Y.	1	5	35	176	261	315	64
Newton, Mass.		7	5	315	236	593	79
New York N. Y.	315	5,258	9,517	36,171	40,737	34,192	13,844
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	2	23	66	283	330	562	162
Norfolk, Va.	18	280	910	2,174	1,415	3,193	1,110
Norman, Okla.		Only 6 months received					
Norristown, Pa.		11	3	61	43	90	41
Northampton, Mass.			1	22	33	76	24
North Bergen, N. J.		8	6	105	75	188	34
North Little Rock, Ark.		No reports received					
Norwalk, Conn.	3	8	38	179	179	266	38
Norwich, Conn.	2	1	1	62	60	91	39
Norwood, Ohio		6	6	78	57	178	41
Nutley, N. J.		No reports received					
Oakland, Calif.	15	428	618	2,385	461	7,020	1,366
Oak Park, Ill.		19	1	158	59	260	33
Oak Ridge, Tenn.		1	18	42	26	124	16
Odessa, Tex.	8	11	47	280	224	1,217	99
Ogden, Utah	3	23	10	162	145	997	150
Oklahoma City, Okla.	19	87	119	1,725	1,552	3,324	785
Omaha, Nebr.	10	123	86	808	180	2,134	716
Ontario, Calif.	1	6	22	169	144	494	77
Orange, N. J.		15	21	108	84	225	92
Orlando, Fla.	4	20	169	520	363	728	175
Oshkosh, Wis.			1	100	60	702	50
Ottumwa, Iowa			1	46	12	206	34
Owensboro, Ky.	5	7	26	127	131	396	61
Paducah, Ky.	3	7	72	147	70	236	62
Palo Alto, Calif.	1	5	4	76	153	670	83
Panama City, Fla.		8	10	108	79	149	25
Parkersburg, W. Va.	1	2	1	155	93	201	46
Parma, Ohio		2	1	89	30	139	10
Pasadena, Calif.	8	70	26	745	551	1,962	225
Pascale, N. J.	1	9	28	196	91	150	82
Paterson, N. J.	6	106	134	700	106	632	270
Pawtucket, R. I.	1	11	7	269	196	535	100
Pensacola, Fla.	6	21	113	381	161	790	159
Peoria, Ill.	4	63	139	746	282	1,818	372
Perth Amboy, N. J.		7	33	115	159	355	47
Petersburg, Va.	6	22	127	188	40	481	99
Philadelphia, Pa.	129	2,112	2,768	8,413	5,223	8,671	3,521
Phoenix, Ariz.	10	117	216	1,181	907	3,436	865
Pine Bluff, Ark.	6	17	39	171	5	115	60

Table 35.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1956, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Mur- der, non- negli- gent man- slaugh- ter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or enter- ing	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	24	795	530	3,520	1,883	2,915	2,495
Pittsfield, Mass.			4	106	48	261	23
Plainfield, N. J.	1	6	7	92	113	321	63
Pocatello, Idaho		16	14	121	96	556	68
Pomona, Calif.		24	19	277	197	561	143
Pontiac, Mich.	5	44	47	448	199	903	184
Port Arthur, Tex.	3	6	15	61	52	223	39
Port Huron, Mich.		1	1	111	50	522	36
Portland, Maine		19	14	206	165	774	184
Portland, Oreg.	10	298	206	2,042	1,920	5,350	943
Portsmouth, Ohio	1	31	9	415	190	602	72
Portsmouth, Va.	10	51	377	496	316	875	237
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1	5	28	108	107	433	35
Providence, R. I.	9	57	145	1,389	916	2,499	507
Provo, Utah		1	1	36	14	482	26
Pueblo, Colo.	1	21	12	224	255	1,000	187
Quincy, Ill.	2	11	3	141	111	422	43
Quincy, Mass.		7	4	344	139	860	123
Racine, Wis.		8	35	237	105	961	77
Raleigh, N. C.	2	23	349	286	204	707	126
Rapid City, S. Dak.			1	16	65	233	13
Reading, Pa.	1	27	11	210	118	681	118
Redondo Beach, Calif.		28	2	420	208	719	111
Redwood City, Calif.		8	1	105	123	549	81
Reno, Nev.	2	49	25	467	305	929	145
Revere, Mass.		9	2	126	48	253	178
Richmond, Calif.	1	57	75	437	226	1,552	204
Richmond, Ind.	1	13	4	230	117	233	60
Richmond, Va.	32	252	353	1,846	915	4,148	1,275
Riverside, Calif.	1	18	18	356	315	1,232	115
Roanoke, Va.	4	30	89	323	233	1,192	198
Rochester, Minn.		3		50	43	325	39
Rochester, N. Y.	7	55	41	898	533	2,644	488
Rockford, Ill.	2	13	38	337	179	789	116
Rock Island, Ill.		20		157	174	525	116
Rocky Mount, N. C.	1	3	96	136	80	409	40
Rome, Ga.	5	5	77	111	41	100	71
Rome, N. Y.			1	80	63	185	39
Roswell, N. Mex.	4	1	16	84	67	120	45
Royal Oak, Mich.	2	15	2	246	97	949	133
Sacramento, Calif.	10	234	79	982	1,283	3,347	805
Saginaw, Mich.	7	38	165	165	120	1,551	113
St. Cloud, Minn.				66	63	427	15
St. Joseph, Mo.	2	9	17	122	92	422	66
St. Louis, Mo.	95	1,636	1,932	6,735	3,582	15,240	5,478
St. Paul, Minn.	8	151	48	1,737	765	4,483	767
St. Petersburg, Fla.	9	13	29	511	285	1,145	129
Salem, Mass.				9	14	6	6
Salem, Oreg.		14	6	116	111	648	44
Salina, Kans.	1	7	15	130	53	683	31
Salt Lake City, Utah	4	83	51	1,043	894	3,623	506
San Angelo, Tex.	3	9	48	260	71	374	74
San Antonio, Tex.	39	224	594	2,926	1,139	5,606	1,422
San Bernardino, Calif.	5	54	82	646	503	1,346	266
San Diego, Calif.	15	238	213	1,408	2,034	4,406	1,182
Sandusky, Ohio	2	2	33	54	84	297	36
San Francisco, Calif.	45	1,309	983	5,192	2,129	10,961	5,733
San Jose, Calif.	1	67	35	564	745	2,662	635
San Leandro, Calif.		23	13	246	161	709	83
San Mateo, Calif.		12	6	146	267	930	160

Table 35.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1956, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Mur- der, non- negli- gent man- slaugh- ter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or enter- ing	Larceny—thrift		Auto thrift
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Santa Ana, Calif.	2	20	40	437	176	1,009	167
Santa Barbara, Calif.		9	35	236	170	845	70
Santa Fe, N. Mex.		2	4	251	167	471	138
Santa Monica, Calif.	3	55	56	728	859	1,376	399
Savannah, Ga.	20	109	479	683	488	706	398
Schenectady, N. Y.	1	12	9	194	187	165	88
Seranton, Pa.		19	26	411	70	480	137
Seattle, Wash.	19	349	153	3,754	1,761	6,928	2,067
Shaker Heights, Ohio		8	17	63	61	373	68
Sharon, Pa.		4	4	54	35	117	22
Sheboygan, Wis.				48	73	348	39
Shreveport, La.	12	17	29	286	250	1,097	253
Sioux City, Iowa		8	11	246	125	1,042	112
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.		5		132	139	577	40
Somerville, Mass.	1	36	15	327	325	593	239
South Bend, Ind.	3	34	27	670	388	1,727	183
South Gate, Calif.	1	44	6	500	484	861	285
Spartanburg, S. C.	2	4	11	149	104	368	107
Spokane, Wash.	4	54	30	799	345	2,745	417
Springfield, Ill.	3	28	41	250	116	806	166
Springfield, Mass.		7	37	662	94	985	281
Springfield, Mo.	7	16	17	242	130	573	92
Springfield, Ohio	3	33	19	203	99	625	108
Stamford, Conn.	2	30	23	288	246	540	117
Steuenville, Ohio	2	16	34	162	80	279	112
Stockton, Calif.	3	111	63	682	792	1,717	342
Stratford, Conn.				47	97	226	33
Superior, Wis.	2	8	1	96	37	470	33
Syracuse, N. Y.	3	41	23	543	525	1,849	336
Tacoma, Wash.		76	40	608	618	2,133	379
Tallahassee, Fla.	4	5	59	211	109	359	64
Tampa, Fla.	21	116	242	1,615	697	2,333	461
Taunton, Mass.	1		10	110	34	336	35
Teaneck, N. J.	1	1		153	50	156	14
Temple, Tex.	1	12	40	105	46	306	52
Terre Haute, Ind.	1	17	15	279	124	665	86
Toledo, Ohio	11	287	191	1,295	1,184	3,843	488
Topeka, Kans.	6	37	43	388	174	1,249	75
Torrance, Calif.	1	24	20	395	458	831	144
Torrington, Conn.		1	1	44	15	80	16
Trenton, N. J.	5	64	79	593	335	762	217
Troy, N. Y.	2	8	18	216	95	65	182
Tucson, Ariz.	4	72	71	688	295	2,326	375
Tulsa, Okla.	2	68	128	1,113	923	2,304	536
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	4	3	91	192	74	200	40
Tyler, Tex.	4	4	7	64	34	257	25
Union, N. J.	1	6	4	160	78	293	49
Union City, N. J.		10	18	185	36	152	87
University City, Mo.		10		115	176	369	32
Upper Darby, Pa.		5	56	160	78	537	102
Utica, N. Y.	1	7	7	218	101	669	144
Vallejo, Calif.	1	11	22	144	140	581	94
Valley Stream, N. Y.		6	7	66	75	165	33
Vancouver, Wash.		5	3	101	119	341	47
Vicksburg, Miss.		3	16	57	36	110	27
Waco, Tex.	3	36	160	607	189	1,126	128
Waltham, Mass.		2	4	145	81	446	51
Warren, Ohio		16	13	164	122	388	100
Warwick, R. I.		2		259	185	218	41
Warwick, Va.	2	31	107	324	182	476	81

Table 35.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1956, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Mur- der, non- negli- gent man- slaugh- ter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or enter- ing	Larceny— <sup>1</sup> theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Washington, D. C.	65	709	2,621	3,216	1,772	6,318	1,655
Washington, Pa.	5	5	32	48	128	46	
Waterbury, Conn.	2	8	16	365	148	445	274
Waterloo, Iowa	5	8	8	131	99	495	56
Watertown, Mass.	1	3	153	74	171	21	
Watertown, N. Y.	1	5	119	74	234	30	
Waukegan, Ill.	18	91	139	117	374	71	
Wausau, Wis.	1	30	30	30	333	22	
Wauwatosa, Wis.	2	1	73	61	304	22	
West Allis, Wis.	2	5	59	108	619	66	
West Hartford, Conn.	1	67	24	68	24		
West Haven, Conn.	4	1	114	52	124	25	
West New York, N. J.	Complete data not received <sup>2</sup>						
West Orange, N. J.	2	1	100	73	192	21	
West Palm Beach, Fla.	3	13	50	274	126	538	80
Weymouth, Mass.	3	3	71	59	137	25	
Wheeling, W. Va.	1	13	16	104	187	61	
White Plains, N. Y.	1	19	45	133	224	306	72
Wichita, Kans.	12	107	237	1,387	764	3,778	421
Wichita Falls, Tex.	1	36	53	431	200	1,822	327
Wilkes Barre, Pa.	9	18	114	88	317	91	
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	4	2	82	28	211	93	
Williamsport, Pa.	1	9	2	121	115	459	35
Wilmington, Del.	13	70	24	668	300	1,400	354
Wilmington, N. C.	4	19	273	257	146	533	132
Winona, Minn.	27	49	184	9			
Winston-Salem, N. C.	14	35	292	424	181	893	110
Woodbridge, N. J.	1	5	3	133	111	185	54
Woonsocket, R. I.	5	7	111	71	230	88	
Worcester, Mass.	41	27	999	373	1,392	414	
Wyandotte, Mich.	7	2	131	70	526	99	
Yakima, Wash.	9	28	216	143	1,703	95	
Yonkers, N. Y.	2	13	37	299	125	1,058	238
York, Pa.	2	27	21	261	117	662	98
Youngstown, Ohio	8	71	25	559	516	1,068	336
Zanesville, Ohio	6	5	183	92	385	69	

<sup>1</sup> Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.<sup>2</sup> The crime reporting for the city indicated does not meet acceptable standards established by the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

### Offenses Known in Jurisdictions Outside the United States

Police agencies in Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, and the Isthmus of Panama forwarded crime reports in 1956 and the available information is presented in table 36.

Crime figures received from agencies outside the 48 states are not included in summary data in other sections of this publication.

**Table 36.—Offenses Known in Jurisdictions Outside the United States, 1956**

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Alaska:							
Anchorage City.....	2	9	19	103	236	328	150
Department of Territorial Police (Juneau).....	10	32	47	189	297	166	376
First judicial division (Juneau).....	4		7	8	25	15	
Guam: Agana.....	5	6	15	118	51	129	56
Hawaii:							
Hawaii County.....	1	1	3	169	35	404	15
Honolulu City.....	4	30	59	1,364	718	3,349	512
Honolulu County.....	1	6	26	425	196	1,013	107
Kauai County.....	1	3	3	71	14	213	9
Maul County.....	1			121	15	319	13
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone.....		15	7	235	103	870	12



## Supplemental Crime Data

### *Source*

Interesting and important facets of the crime problem are presented by supplemental tabulations prepared by police in the larger population centers. Crime hazards and shifts in criminal activity come to light from such studies and answers are obtained to many questions, such as:

Are business houses victimized by robbers more often than are persons who are on the open streets and highways?

Are purse-snatchings increasing?

What is the value of property stolen?—Of property recovered?

As by-products of local administrative studies, police in cities over 25,000 contribute analytical data as summarized in Tables 37-39. As indicated in the headnotes of Tables 38 and 39, not quite all the 436 police departments in the cities represented in Table 37 were in a position to furnish all phases of the analysis. Almost all (92 percent) the population in cities over 25,000 inhabitants is represented in Table 37.

### *Trend*

**Rape.** Forcible rapes, constituting 58.3 percent of the offenses in this category, increased 12.4 percent in 1956. This represents a very substantial increase in a serious problem which was brought sharply into focus in 1955 by a 21.3 percent increase. The 1955 jump in such crimes was a reversal of a trend indicated by an encouraging 5.4 percent decrease in 1954.

Statutory offenses, those in which victims are under the legal age of consent, increased 8.5 percent in 1956 to reverse the trend in 1955 when a 4.6 percent decrease was noted.

Rape is the only crime against the person included in the supplementary analysis under this system.

**Crimes Against Property.** A resurgence of armed and strong-armed robberies on the streets almost nullified the effects of the 9.3 percent decrease in robberies of places of business in 1956. Highway robberies made up 53.2 percent of the robbery problem in 1956, and the 1.3 percent increase in such crimes was instrumental in holding the overall decrease to only 2.4 percent in the cities studied. Robberies of business houses have declined for two years, but the increase



in highway robberies in 1956 is a sharp reversal of the experience in 1955 when a 13.8 percent decrease occurred.

Homes of people are entered in almost 75 percent of the daytime burglaries. Night and day burglaries of homes increased 2.1 percent in 1956 while burglaries of stores and other nonresidential structures increased 6.6 percent.

A startling increase of 41.2 percent in auto accessory thefts led substantial increases ranging from 4.8 percent to 14.8 percent in pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, bicycle thefts, thefts from automobiles and miscellaneous thefts.

Police in 436 cities recovered 22,535 more automobiles in 1956 than in 1955 as a part of increased activity to meet the 17.6 percent rise in auto thefts in those places. Recoveries reached 93.3 percent of the number of automobiles stolen.

**Table 37.—Offense Analysis, Trends, 1955-56**

[436 cities over 25,000. Total 1950 population 58,376,806]

Classification	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1955	1956	
Rape:			
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	9,060	10,093	+10.7
Forcible.....	5,205	5,840	+12.4
Statutory.....	3,855	4,184	+8.5
Robbery:			
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	44,199	43,193	-2.4
Highway.....	22,664	22,958	+1.3
Commercial house.....	11,984	10,891	-9.1
Oil station.....	1,972	1,974	+1
Chain store.....	1,187	856	-27.9
Residence.....	3,645	3,477	-4.6
Bank.....	141	138	-2.1
Miscellaneous.....	2,606	2,828	+8.5
Burglary—breaking or entering:			
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	276,198	299,197	+4.7
Residence (dwelling):			
Night.....	63,305	65,596	+3.6
Day.....	52,125	52,248	+2
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Night.....	145,023	153,560	+5.9
Day.....	15,735	17,754	+12.8
Larceny—thrift (except auto theft, by value):			
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	655,754	753,662	+14.9
\$50 and over.....	179,669	196,891	+9.6
\$5 to \$50.....	377,821	446,926	+18.3
Under \$5.....	98,164	109,865	+11.9
Larceny—thrift (by type):			
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	655,754	753,662	+14.9
Pocket-picking.....	7,372	7,832	+6.2
Purse-snatching.....	11,314	11,977	+5.9
Shoplifting.....	29,111	33,409	+14.8
Thefts from autos (except accessories).....	117,862	123,535	+4.8
Auto accessories.....	145,606	205,639	+41.2
Bicycles.....	109,320	120,187	+9.9
All others.....	235,169	251,203	+6.8
Auto theft:			
Stolen.....	130,782	153,818	+17.6
Recovered.....	120,959	143,494	+18.6

**Property Loss, by Crime**

Robberies, burglaries and other thefts brought an average loss of \$197 per property crime in 1956. This is \$5 less than the 1955 figure, but the general increase in crime caused the per capita cost in the reporting cities to rise to \$4.19, almost 10 percent above the 1955 per capita loss.

Auto thefts represented 54.9 percent of the property losses reported by 429 cities (table 38) in 1956, and the average value of each car stolen was \$873.

**Table 38.—Value of Property Stolen, by Type of Crime, 1956**

[429 cities over 25,000. Total 1950 population 57,218,447. Values rounded off]

Classification	Number of offenses	Value of property stolen	Average value per offense
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>1, 917, 247</b>	<b>\$339, 588, 177</b>	<b>\$197</b>
Robbery.....	42, 522	9, 277, 770	218
Burglary.....	283, 594	48, 574, 319	171
Larceny-theft.....	740, 489	50, 177, 483	68
Auto theft.....	150, 642	131, 558, 605	873

**Loss and Recovery Valuations, by Type of Property**

Robbers, burglars and other thieves netted about 43 cents out of every dollar stolen in 1956. A distribution by type of property of the 57 cents on the dollar recovery rate by police is indicated by table 39.

For every dollar value recovered by the police, about 88 cents is a credit for the recovered stolen auto category.

**Table 39.—Value of Property Stolen and Value of Property Recovered, by Type of Property, 1956**

[419 cities over 25,000. Total 1950 population 54,484,808. Values rounded off]

Type of property	Value of property		Percent recovered
	Stolen	Recovered	
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$229, 590, 279</b>	<b>\$130, 801, 794</b>	<b>58.9</b>
Currency, notes, etc.....	25, 484, 319	2, 741, 144	10.8
Jewelry and precious metals.....	18, 925, 693	1, 616, 563	8.5
Furs.....	7, 778, 764	280, 946	3.6
Clothing.....	10, 530, 255	1, 279, 019	12.1
Locally stolen automobiles.....	124, 111, 093	114, 930, 047	92.6
Miscellaneous.....	42, 760, 155	9, 784, 075	22.9

# Age, Sex, and Race of Persons Arrested

## Source

Police in urban communities are requested to furnish information at the end of the year about the age, sex, and race of persons arrested by them during the year. Arrests made for other agencies for violations outside the reporting jurisdiction are excluded.

## Trends, 1955-56

Arrests of young people under 18 increased 17.3 percent in 1956. Arrests in other age groups increased only 2.6 percent during the same period. The population of young people age 10-17 increased less than 3 percent from 1955 to 1956 and, accordingly, it appears unlikely that the 17.3 percent increase in arrests of persons under 18 was due solely to the increase in the number of such persons in the population.

Increases in juvenile arrests in the larger population centers were high but were under the rise in arrests of persons under 18 in the smaller urban places. Cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants reported a 16.5 percent increase in arrests of young people under 18. Their smaller neighbors, under 25,000 inhabitants, reported a 20.9 percent increase in such arrests.

Trends are for comparisons of reports from identical places for the years 1955-56 which represent a population of about 34.6 million, or almost 39 percent of the urban population (1950 figures).

**Table 40.—Arrest Trends, 1955-56**

[Population figures from 1950 decennial census]

	Total—1,160 cities; total population 34,626,004	Over 25,000— 256 cities; population 26,136,663	2,500 to 25,000—904 cities; population 8,489,341
<b>Total arrests:</b>			
1955.....	1,603,205	1,298,212	304,993
1956.....	1,668,430	1,342,251	326,379
Change.....	+65,225	+44,039	+21,386
Percent change.....	+4.1	+3.4	+7.0
<b>Under 18:</b>			
1955.....	184,458	133,429	31,029
1956.....	192,987	155,486	37,501
Change.....	+8,529	+22,057	+6,472
Percent change.....	+4.6	+16.5	+20.9

***Number of Arrests, 1956***

Reports from 1,551 city police departments reflect 2,070,794 arrests during 1956 for violations occurring within the reporting jurisdictions. A total population of over 41 million or 46 percent of the urban population in the United States is represented by the 1,551 reports included in tables 41-44.

**Age of Persons Arrested, 1956.** Of those persons under 18 arrested in 1956, 40.1 percent were not yet 15 years of age. Youths under 18 made up 11.3 percent of the arrests in reporting cities but the serious nature of the participation of youths in crime is more clearly observed by an examination of selected categories.

For part I (major) crimes as a group, 45.8 percent of the arrests in 1956 were of youths under 18. Over 3,000 of the young people were arrested for criminal homicides, rapes and aggravated assaults. Though this presents a very serious picture, it is not so large statistically since these arrests for crimes against the person amount to only 9.5 percent of all such arrests. The criminal activity of youths in part I crimes is concentrated in the property crimes of robbery, burglary, auto theft, and other larcenies where they represent 52.3 percent of the persons arrested in 1956 in the reporting cities.

In the individual part I property crime classes, youths under 18 represented 24.7 percent of those arrested for robbery, 53.9 percent of those arrested for burglary, 50.4 percent of those arrested for larceny, and 66.4 percent of those arrested for auto theft.

[Total population 41,219,052, based on 1950 decennial census]

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**Table 42.—Number and Percentage of Arrests of Persons Under 18, Under 21, and Under 25 Years of Age, 1956; 1,551 Cities Over 2,500 in Population**

[Total population 41,219,052, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	Number of persons arrested				Percentage		
	TOTAL	Under 18	Under 21	Under 25	Under 18	Under 21	Under 25
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>9,070,794</b>	<b>334,474</b>	<b>371,463</b>	<b>375,891</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>37.8</b>
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	2,028	139	262	499	6.9	12.9	24.6
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,480	74	227	432	5.2	16.0	30.4
Robbery.....	10,913	2,692	4,714	6,969	24.7	43.2	63.9
Aggravated assault.....	23,780	1,971	3,815	7,004	8.3	16.1	29.5
Other assaults.....	80,008	5,560	11,102	22,487	6.9	13.9	28.1
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	46,406	25,029	30,589	35,712	53.9	65.9	77.0
Larceny— theft.....	92,194	46,477	56,101	64,020	50.4	60.9	69.4
Auto theft.....	28,035	18,622	22,244	24,466	66.4	79.3	87.3
Embezzlement and fraud.....	13,694	311	955	2,792	2.3	7.0	20.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	5,731	2,513	3,137	3,666	43.9	54.8	64.1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	9,038	581	1,372	2,808	6.4	15.2	31.1
Rape.....	4,591	840	1,882	2,889	18.3	41.0	62.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	14,619	151	1,188	4,119	1.0	8.1	28.2
Other sex offenses.....	19,597	3,038	4,702	7,647	15.5	24.0	39.0
Narcotic drug laws.....	7,289	292	980	2,692	4.0	13.4	36.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	16,179	2,813	4,788	7,320	17.4	29.6	45.2
Offenses against family and children.....	23,379	257	1,550	4,824	1.1	6.9	21.6
Liquor laws.....	43,471	5,728	13,484	16,953	13.2	31.0	39.0
Driving while intoxicated.....	104,925	631	4,322	16,254	.8	4.1	15.5
Disorderly conduct.....	241,167	25,444	49,617	82,828	10.8	20.5	34.3
Drunkenness.....	542,415	6,469	27,869	82,565	.8	3.3	9.8
Vagrancy.....	75,478	3,696	10,114	17,505	4.9	13.4	23.2
Gambling.....	44,906	516	1,476	4,744	1.1	3.3	10.6
Suspicion.....	84,063	15,855	28,782	42,346	18.9	34.2	50.4
All other offenses.....	236,500	64,775	89,200	112,350	27.4	36.5	47.5

# PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE PERCENT OF TOTAL ARRESTS CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

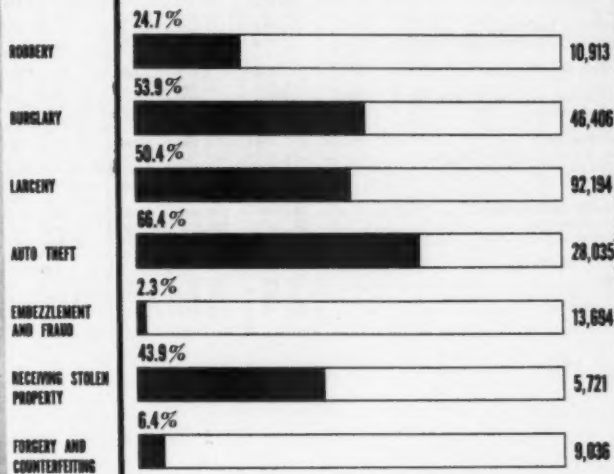


CALENDAR YEAR 1956

## OFFENSES

ARRESTS, PERSONS UNDER  
18 YEARS OF AGE

TOTAL ARRESTS,  
ALL AGES



1,551 CITIES ---- TOTAL POPULATION 41,219,052

FBI CHART

Figure 14.

**Sex of Persons Arrested, 1956.** Over 8 times as many men as women were arrested in 1956, about the same proportion as in 1955.

Arrest figures, by sex, in table 43 are from 1,551 cities, and do not represent total arrests for the United States.

**Table 43.—Distribution of Arrests by Sex, 1956; 1,551 Cities Over 2,500 in Population**

[Total population 41,219,052, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>8,070,794</b>	<b>1,844,682</b>	<b>226,112</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Criminal homicide:						
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	3,028	1,631	397	.1	.1	.2
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,420	1,307	113	.1	.1	.1
Robbery.....	10,913	10,448	465	.5	.6	.2
Aggravated assault.....	23,760	19,578	4,182	1.1	1.1	1.8
Other assaults.....	80,008	71,576	8,432	3.9	3.9	3.7
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	46,406	43,329	1,077	2.2	2.5	.5
Larceny—theft.....	92,164	80,575	11,619	4.5	4.4	5.1
Auto theft.....	28,035	27,323	712	1.4	1.5	.3
Embezzlement and fraud.....	13,894	11,574	2,120	.7	.6	.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	5,721	4,995	726	.3	.3	.3
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	9,036	7,536	1,500	.4	.4	.7
Rape.....	4,591	4,591	.....	.2	.2	.....
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	14,619	5,424	9,195	.7	.3	4.1
Other sex offenses.....	19,597	14,848	4,749	.9	.8	2.1
Narcotic drug laws.....	7,389	6,104	1,185	.4	.3	.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	16,179	15,286	893	.8	.8	.4
Offenses against family and children.....	23,379	20,345	2,034	1.1	1.1	.9
Liquor laws.....	43,471	35,421	8,050	2.1	1.9	3.6
Driving while intoxicated.....	104,925	100,391	4,534	5.1	5.4	2.0
Disorderly conduct.....	241,167	232,617	8,550	11.6	11.0	17.0
Drunkenness.....	942,415	775,536	66,879	46.6	41.9	29.6
Vagrancy.....	73,478	67,601	7,877	3.6	3.7	3.5
Gambling.....	44,906	40,142	4,764	2.2	2.2	2.1
Suspicion.....	84,063	75,006	9,057	4.1	4.1	4.0
All other offenses.....	236,500	199,498	37,002	11.4	10.8	16.4



**Race of Persons Arrested, 1956.** Arrests by race, as tabulated by police in 1,551 cities during 1956, are presented in table 44.

**Table 44.—Arrests by Race, 1956; 1,551 Cities Over 2,500 in Population**

[Total population 41,219,052, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	TOTAL	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>2,070,794</b>	<b>1,390,944</b>	<b>634,083</b>	<b>40,554</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>4,924</b>
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	2,028	683	1,336	2	4	1	2
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,420	1,083	331	3			3
Robbery.....	10,918	5,160	5,697	43	1		12
Aggravated assault.....	23,760	7,672	15,977	32	2	1	56
Other assaults.....	86,008	42,770	36,659	307	19	3	250
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	46,406	32,467	13,748	169	2	5	75
Larceny—theft.....	92,194	62,852	28,656	513	8	4	161
Auto theft.....	28,035	21,694	6,109	190	3	1	38
Embezzlement and fraud.....	13,694	11,055	2,592	30	1		16
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	5,721	3,377	2,304	22		1	17
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	9,096	7,649	1,333	46	2	1	5
Rape.....	4,591	2,509	2,043	20			19
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	14,619	7,387	6,926	73		1	32
Other sex offenses.....	19,597	18,324	5,886	111	8	4	64
Narcotic drug laws.....	7,289	2,862	4,387	5	7		28
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.....	16,179	7,489	8,540	78	6	2	64
Offenses against family and children.....	22,379	14,856	7,421	72	1		29
Liquor laws.....	43,471	25,071	18,006	286	11	5	90
Driving while intoxicated.....	104,925	86,367	17,122	1,211	11	9	205
Disorderly conduct.....	241,167	140,281	98,014	2,403	20	10	439
Drunkennes.....	945,415	613,817	165,807	32,580	45	45	2,321
Vagrancy.....	75,479	54,104	20,166	946	14	5	243
Gambling.....	44,906	11,584	33,191	23	18		90
Suspicion.....	84,083	52,791	30,682	404	4	2	180
All other offenses.....	236,500	161,700	73,087	1,165	40	14	485

# Reporting Area

## Population Represented

Less than four percent of the population of the United States was not represented by one or more crime reports in 1956. Over 98 percent of the people residing in urban places and more than 93 percent of the people residing in rural areas were represented in the 1956 crime reporting.

## Contributors

The 6,595 contributors in 1956 represent a 13.5 percent increase over the 5,809 agencies contributing in 1955. Total contributors were made up of 3,762 urban police agencies, 2,549 sheriffs, 14 state police, 259 law enforcement agencies in rural townships and villages and 11 police agencies outside the 48 states. The increase in contributors in no way affects the crime trends tabulations. For the urban and rural trend figures identical reporting agencies are represented in each year studied (tables 25-28) and for the United States totals (table 24) estimates cover only the unreported area each year.

## Urban and Rural

Urban places are determined by the 1940 rule of the Bureau of the Census. They are generally incorporated places with 2,500 or more inhabitants. Rural reporting areas are located outside the limits of urban places.

Table 45.—Reporting Area

Population group	Cities or towns			Population		
	Number		Per- cent con- trib- utors	Number		Per- cent repre- sented
	TOTAL	Contrib- utors		TOTAL	Represent- ed by con- tributors	
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>4,031</b>	<b>3,762</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>89,518,135</b>	<b>87,858,991</b>	<b>98.1</b>
1. Cities over 250,000.....	41	41	100.0	34,932,955	34,932,955	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000.....	66	66	100.0	9,694,111	9,694,111	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000.....	130	130	100.0	9,216,598	9,216,598	100.0
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000.....	279	275	98.6	9,786,890	9,632,030	98.4
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000.....	814	778	95.6	12,440,475	11,882,655	95.5
6. Cities 2,500 to 10,000.....	2,701	2,472	91.5	13,447,106	12,501,642	93.0

# Classification of Offenses

## Uniform Crime Reporting Program

Readers not entirely familiar with the uniform crime reporting program may be interested in a brief explanation of the contents of crime reports included in this bulletin:

1. These crime figures are called "police statistics" to distinguish them from judicial or penal statistics in the criminal field. (Program is voluntary. International Association of Chiefs of Police started it January 1930. The FBI has acted as the central clearinghouse since September 1930, by an Act of Congress.)

2. Crimes that are exclusively Federal are not included.

3. Each reporting agency counts only those crimes or arrests for crimes committed in its jurisdiction. A sheriff reports only for his rural areas outside the city or town limits of any urban places in his county. This feature avoids duplication.

4. "Offenses known to the police" (the part I offenses below) are limited to seven classes of grave offenses shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police.

5. Offenses (crimes) for the part I classes are reported as they become known. The police may learn of the occurrence of crime in a number of ways: reports of police officers; citizens' complaints; notification from prosecuting or court officials; or otherwise.

6. Offenses are included without regard to: (a) age of the offender; (b) value of property involved; (c) recovery of stolen property; (d) arrests; or (e) prosecutive action. The purpose is to show the amount of crime that has occurred as distinguished from arrests and the classifying is based strictly on the facts in possession of the police.

7. Complaints that are found by police investigation to be groundless are not included in crime tables in this bulletin, and returns that appear incomplete or defective are excluded.

8. Arrests are not included in "offenses known" information but arrest data are collected separately for the entire crime classification, parts I and II. So, the only information for part II offenses is that based on arrests.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the FBI does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

The complete classification of crimes is shown below with brief definitions for each:

**Part I Offenses**

1. *Criminal homicide*.—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all willful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) the killing of a holdup man by a private citizen. (b) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape*.—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery*.—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stickups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault*.—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering*.—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value; (b) under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft*.—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

**Part II Offenses**

8. *Other assaults*.—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting*.—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud*.—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing*.—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice*.—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children*.—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws*.—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws*.—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness*.—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct*.—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy*.—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling*.—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated*.—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws*.—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations*.—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws*.—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22-24.

26. *All other offenses*.—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1-25.

27. *Suspicion*.—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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